Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1882. NO. 50.

CRAWFORD COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.....D. London.
Clerk & Register.....W. R. Steckert.
Treasurer.....G. M. F. Davis.
Pros. Attorney.....J. O. Hadley.
Judge of Probate.....A. Taylor.
C. C. Commissioner.....——
Surveyor.....N. E. Britt.
Coronors.....{ W H Shreman. S Revell.

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township.....O. J. Bell.
South Branch.....Ira H. Richardson.
Beaver Creek.....W. Batterson.
Maple Forest.....Duane Willett.
Grayling.....R. S. Babbitt.
Fredericville.....John F. Hum.
Ball.....Chas. Jackson.
Center Plains.....John P. Hildreth.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SAGINAW DIVISION.

Time Table---Jan 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Saginaw & Bay City Ex
Chicago, leave,	9:10 p m	9:00 a m
Jackson,	7:00 a m	4:15 p m
Rives Junc.,	7:25 a m	4:40 p m
Mason,	7:55 a m	5:10 p m
Holt,	8:07 a m	5:22 p m
Lansing,	8:20 a m	5:35 p m
North Lansing,	8:25 a m	5:40 p m
Bath,	8:40 a m	5:55 p m
Lainsburgh,	8:55 a m	6:10 p m
Bennington,	9:10 a m	6:25 p m
D. & M. Crossing,	9:23 a m	6:38 p m
Owosso,	9:28 a m	7:00 p m
Oakley's	9:52 a m	7:18 p m
Chesaning,	10:00 a m	7:30 p m
St. Charles,	10:15 a m	7:45 p m
Paines,	10:40 a m	8:10 p m
Saginaw City,	10:55 a m	8:25 p m
North Saginaw,	11:05 a m	8:35 p m
F. & P. M. Cross,	11:10 a m	8:40 p m
Zilwaukee,	11:20 a m	8:50 p m
West Bay City,	11:45 a m	9:12 p m
Bay City, Arrive,	11:55 a m	9:20 p m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Jackson Express.	Mail.
Bay City, Leave,	7:00 a m	5:25 p m
West Bay City,	7:08 a m	5:30 p m
Zilwaukee,	7:35 a m	6:05 p m
F & P M. Crossing,	7:45 a m	6:15 p m
North Saginaw,	7:48 a m	6:20 p m
Saginaw City,	7:58 a m	6:30 p m
Paines,	8:10 a m	6:45 p m
St. Charles,	8:30 a m	7:10 p m
Chesaning,	8:45 a m	7:30 p m
Oakley's,	8:55 a m	7:38 p m
Owosso,	9:20 a m	8:00 p m
D & M Crossing,	9:23 a m	8:23 p m
Bennington,	9:35 a m	8:35 p m
Lainsburgh,	9:50 a m	8:50 p m
Bath,	10:05 a m	9:05 p m
North Lansing,	10:20 a m	9:20 p m
Lansing,	10:25 a m	9:25 p m
Holt,	10:38 a m	9:38 p m
Mason,	10:50 a m	9:50 p m
Rives Junction,	11:20 a m	10:20 p m
Jackson,	11:45 a m	10:45 p m
Chicago, Arrive,	7:40 p m	7:30 a m

All trains on Saginaw Division daily except Sundays. Connecting trains leave Chicago 9 a m daily except Sundays, and 9 p m daily except Saturdays. Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Freight.
West Bay City, Lv		9:00 a m
Bay City,	8:20 a m	
Kawkawlin,	8:37 a m	9:30 a m
Pinconning,	9:23 a m	11:05 a m
Standish,	9:55 a m	11:55 a m
Wells,	10:35 a m	1:25 p m
West Branch,	11:15 a m	3:00 p m
St. Helen's	11:50 a m	4:30 p m
Roscommon,	12:20 p m	6:00 p m
GRAYLING,	1:15 p m	8:00 p m
Otsego Lake,	2:00 p m	9:40 a m
Gaylord,	2:20 p m	10:50 a m
Cheboygan,	4:35 p m	4:00 a m
Mackinaw C'y, Ar	5:45 p m	7:30 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Freight.
Mackinaw C'y, Lv,	7:20 a m	5:30 a m
Cheboygan,	8:35 a m	8:35 p m
Gaylord,	10:50 a m	1:00 p m
Otsego Lake,	11:10 a m	2:00 p m
GRAYLING,	12:00 m	6:00 a m
Roscommon,	1:00 p m	7:45 p m
St. Helen's	1:30 p m	9:05 p m
West Branch,	2:07 p m	10:25 p m
Wells	2:45 p m	11:55 p m
Standish,	3:25 p m	1:18 p m
Pinconning,	3:58 p m	2:50 p m
Kawkawlin,	4:40 p m	4:05 p m
West Bay City,	5:00 p m	4:30 p m
Bay City, Arrive,	5:35 p m	

All trains daily except Sundays.

E. C. BROWN, Ass't General Supt., Jackson.
FRANK I. WHITNEY, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.
H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. M'gr, Detroit.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.
W. A. VAUGHAN, Supt. Mackinaw Div., Bay City.

FABER FANCIES.

Everything is on the "boom."

A new house is being built across the river.

Charley H—— says that it does not belong to him.

Now-a-days the newly elected officers are doing some swearing.

The subscription list of the AVALANCHE, is rapidly increasing.

Did you look a "leedle out" and not get fooled on Saturday last?

Quite a number of strangers in town during past week hunting locations.

Del. Taylor is building a new house between the livery stable and bridge.

Geo. Sanderson is getting ready to build a new house above Dr. Wagner's.

The average yield of wheat per acre in Michigan in 1881 was 17 and 47-100 bushels.

Geo. Homer is moving himself and family to Grayling for the summer.—Chesaning Argus

Meeting of the County Board o School Examiners two weeks from to-day—April. 27th.

Pine and farming lands bought and sold on commission by A. H. Swarthout. feb16w4

Township officers wishing to purchase township or school libraries will do well to call on W. A. Masters.

A good many men were badly April fooled Saturday, by being nominated for offices only to be beaten in the election.

At the recent session of the legislature, O. Palmer, was appointed Notary Public in addition to the list for Crawford County.

Mr. A. H. Swarthout went to Saginaw Monday, but will return soon accompanied by Mrs. S., who preceded him a few days.

We understand that J. M. Finn is going to clear up his lots above Mr. Moshier's. Put up two or three houses to rent, Maurice.

Dr. Traver, has just received the largest stock of wall paper, curtains and spring fixtures ever brought north of Bay City.

Last Sabbath was Easter-Sunday. Did you have any eggs? We did, we bought a dozen (and paid the *cash*, too) and half of them were ——. Well, such is life

All the agricultural articles that have appeared in the AVALANCHE, from time to time, have been extensively copied by the press of Northern Michigan and duly credited.

The debate advertised to be given at the Opera House last Saturday evening did not occur, on account of the necessary absence of some of the principal speakers.

A few school books left at Dr. Traver's drug store, which will be sold at cost to close out stock. All in need should call at once and secure bargains.

Quite a number have complained to us, because the dance given in this city last week occurred on Good Friday. Gentlemen, we are sorry, but could not help it, as we had nothing to do with getting it up.

Quite a number of shade trees have been planted in town this week. It is a good plan.—Chesaning Argus.

That's so, brother. The citizens of our beautiful little town will be engaged in the same pursuit soon.

Another literary entertainment will be held at the Opera House, Friday evening. The programme will consist of essays, recitations, songs and instrumental music. Turn out, everybody, and enjoy a rich evening treat.

Mr. J. Latter, sec. 24, Grayling township, weaves carpets at fifteen cents per yard, striped, or one shilling per yard, hit and miss—get and deliver; or one shilling per yard for striped and ten cents for hit and miss, if taken to him.

The dance at the opera house last Friday evening was well patronized, there being between sixty and seventy numbers sold. Everything passed off very pleasantly. The music was good, but we think just as good can be found right at home.

We hear it reported that the newly elected supervisor of Maple Forrest went out on a hunt last week, intending to return that evening, but failed to return for the space of two days. His friends, becoming alarmed at his absence, sent out scouts and runners in every direction, and finally found him in a lumber camp enjoying himself. We are glad to announce that "Johnny" is safe, for he made us a pleasant call the fore part of the week.

Parties in want of team work can be accommodated by calling on E. Updyke, on the south side.

Mr. John Secord and family, of Gratiot county, arrived here on Tuesday. He will locate in this vicinity.

Extensive platforms are being built around the freight house which will greatly facilitate the loading and unloading of cars.

A sacred concert will be given in the school house on Sabbath evening next by the scholars of the M. E. Sabbath school. The concert takes the place of the regular service. All are invited to be present.

Last Saturday, the mill of Salling, Hanson & Co., sent forth the welcome sound of its whistle, for the first time since the holidays. Their extensive repairs are nearly completed and soon the regular routine of labor will begin.

Mr. M. S. Meagher and family, formerly of Sterling, have located in Grayling. Mr. M. has engaged in the meat market business in the building formerly occupied by Mrs. L. Berka as a millinery store.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M E. church will hold a social at the residence of Mr. John S. Harrington on Friday afternoon next. Tea served from 5 to 6 o'clock. All invited, and don't forget to bring your "dimes."

The cry is: "A house, a house! My country for a house!" Why don't some one build a few tenement houses? They would pay 25 per cent. on the investment. The number of inhabitants would rapidly increase in this place, if new-comers could find a place of shelter when they arrive.

Work on the new planing mill is progressing finely. There has been some delay in getting material from Saginaw and Bay City, but the arch is now completed, the engine is in place and shafting in line, so we expect soon to hear the hum of the planer.

Mr. Albert Lovesy, of Grove, had county surveyor Britt down the "Sable" last week, running out some land in Oscoda County, but did not stay by him till the work was completed, and Britt does not blame him, for he thinks it was a rather cold day to take a swim.

The time for flowers is near at hand and we urge all to do something toward adding to the lovliness of their surroundings by the cultivation of some of these natural pictures. None are so poor, or so driven with work, that they cannot have a few, if not many, of these sweet gifts of nature, which will doubly repay all their cost.

Mr. Charles Turner met with a severe accident on Friday last. As he was driving into the barn with a load of bran he bent forward to pass under the doorway, but there was not room and he was caught back of the shoulders and fairly crushed down onto the bags receiving severe injury of the back. He was carried to his home and made as comfortable as possible.

The AVALANCHE office has a new "d—l" in the person of Mr. A. C. Lee. Mr. Lee is long-headed, and claims he has a particular reason in wishing to learn the printer's trade.—We are not long-headed, but we are a good "guesser." We "guess" it is Mr. Lee's intention, after he has served his apprenticeship, to start an 8-page "greenback organ" somewhere in the immediate vicinity. If he can wield the pen as well as he can talk the sheet will be quite "breezy."

QUERY: If a person wishes to take the morning freight south to go to Roscommon, goes to the depot, enters the "caboose," takes a seat and waits there about an hour for the train to "pull out;" finally alights to learn the cause of the long delay, and finds the train has already gone and that he has been waiting in the wrong car; how many hours will it be before he reaches his destination, and will he be a mad man or good-natured and "set up" the cigars? We give it up, but if you wish to find out the *exact* time, and all other particulars, inquire of J. Maurice Finn.

With the coming of spring comes thoughts of improvements of the village, and in considering that which ought to be done we should look as much to our future as to the present. The grades of streets ought to be permanently established that shade trees planted now need never be disturbed, and buildings may be set so that lots can be properly graded with the street. The hill north of the new depot should be drawn down into the hollow, so as to bring that fully up to grade, and if our pathmaster could act in conjunction with the railroad company, we think it could be done with less expense than otherwise. Will the proper authorities give the matter thought?

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford county on Monday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, and any other business that may regularly come before the Board.

J. MAURICE FINN,
Deputy Clerk.

GRAYLING, April 11th, 1882.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the County Board of School Examiners will hold a special session for the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates at Grayling, in the office of the county clerk, on Thursday, April 27th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. Let all wishing to teach come up promptly and cheerfully to the special meeting.

By order of the Board,

WM. PUTNAM, Secretary.

Editor Avalanche:

Allow me to correct a misstatement in your last issue. You stated that the Express company offered a reward.

Such is not the case. No reward was ever offered by the company either for the recovery of the money or the apprehension of the person who took it. Whatever was done by Mr. London, or any other persons here in looking up the matter, was done purely from love of right, a sense of duty.

I desire also to make a few strictures on the article from the Grayling correspondent in the Bay City *Tribune* of the 5th inst. He there speaks of Mr. Price as "proving true to his instincts." Now, this is as base an insinuation and as gross a libel upon Mr. Price's hitherto well-known reputation and character as it was possible to utter, and is an index of the character that begot it. I assert freely, and I think a large majority of the citizens of this place who knows equally well both Mr. Price and "X," would much rather trust to the honor or honesty of Mr. Price than of "X."

His attack on Mr. Taylor, in the same article, was also wholly unwarranted, for if Mr. Taylor's name is not on a church-roll, he has something that will offset that advantage on the part of "X," viz: the reputation of always paying one hundred cents on the dollar.

There is just one redeeming feature about the article, viz: the author was so ashamed of it himself that he had not the courage to sign under his usual *nom de plume*, but adopted that of "X."

A. GENT.

FOR HISTORY.

The older counties in the State are having histories compiled, giving statements of their settlement and development by townships, with all matters of interest connected with their organization, the founding of societies, the erection of public buildings, biographies of the early settlers and officials, etc. The historians in many instances find very great difficulty in procuring sufficient data for the same from lack of records.

We would suggest to the Grayling Literary and Progressive society that they appoint a historian for Crawford county, who shall keep a record of all matters that would be of probable interest hereafter. The short time since the organization of the county would render it comparatively easy to get data for the past, and if kept up would not be a matter of great labor hereafter, and its value can hardly be overestimated. As the county becomes more thickly settled the work could easily be divided by townships, and thus a complete record kept for future reference.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the treasurer for the township of Grayling:

CONTINGENT FUND.		
Cash on hand per last report,		$ 742 32
Tax for 1881 and from other sources,		1130 47
Total,		$1872 79
Disbursement,	$533 00	
Transferred ac't,	40 65	
Total,	$573 65	
Balance in treasury,		$1319 14
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.		
Cash on hand per last report,	$161 31	
Collected,	501 87	
Total,	$663 18	
Disbursement,	508 74	$154 44
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2.		
Cash on hand per last report,	$300 00	
Tax for 1881,	352 81	
Total,	$652 81	
Disbursement,	210 00	
Cash in treasury		$442 81
HIGHWAY FUND.		
Cash on hand per last report,	$1095 20	
Tax for 1881,	938 74	
Total,	$2033 94	
Disbursement,	1860 32	
Cash in treasury,		$173 62
LIBRARY.		
Cash in treasury,		$7 45
RECAPITULATION.		
Total cash received	$5270 17	
Total disbursements,	3172 71	$2097 46

JOHN K. HANSON, Township Treasurer.

IMPORTANT

Township and School District officers can be supplied with Legal Blanks by W. A. Masters, at manufacturers price.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, according to a vote of School District No. 1 of Grayling, at a special meeting held Sept. 27th, 1881, the school house and lot in Grayling, belonging to said district. Price, terms of sale, etc., may be had from

A. J. ROSE, Director,
N. E. BRITT, Moderator.
J. K. BATES, Assessor.

mar23w4

A BOY'S QUESTION.

A little boy asks mamma the following question, to which all mamma's answers are not yet recorded:

"Mamma, if a bear should swallow me I would die, wouldn't I?"

"Yes, dear."

"And would I go to heaven?"

"Yes dear."

"And would the bear have to go, too?"

Little grains of wisdom, little gems of wit, may make your life more useful and cheer you up a bit.

Jesse James the notorious train robber and desperado, was shot dead Monday morning in his house St. Joseph Mo. by an alleged detective named Ford, who watched his chance and put a bullet in the back of James' head.

The trial of William Lane, accused of attempting to murder George Allen by giving him poison, terminated Wednsday afternoon, the jury bringing in a verdict 'guilty' after only thirty-five minutes consultation.

A Methodist cleygyman who had been assigned to a congregation that began to criticise his preaching, said that they only ridiculed themselves.—"Because, beloved frieds, if I could preach well do you think I would have been sent out here to minister to a lot of hunkheaded ignoramuses like you.

The veto is sound, prudent and patriotic. We value it and honor it, just as we value and honor the president's quiet and steady deamoner in the current negotiation with Great Britian concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, as a signal proof of his independence of demagogism.—New York Herald.

A bickering pair of Quakers were lately heard in high controversy, the husband exclaiming: "I am determined to have one quiet week with thee." "But how wilt thou be able to get it?" said the taunting spouse, in that sort of reiteration which married ladies so provokingly indulge in. "I will keep thee a week after thou art dead," was the Quaker's rejoinder.

Congressman S. S. Cox lectured recently in Lincoln Hall, Washington, on the humor of the negro race. He told the following story as an illustration: "While in Georgia some time ago I happened to be passing along the street. 'Hullo, Sam,' said a particularly black colored man on the other side of the street. 'Hullo,' I promptly replied, whereupon the African aforesaid retorted: "'Cuse me, sah; I'se 'dressing another cullud man.'"

Apropos of Easter, some chap with a head full of statistics has figured out that while Easter-day fell on April 9, in 1871, it will not fall on that day again after this present year till 1941. In 1886 it will fall on April 25, its latest possible date. This will be the first time it has occurred since the introduction of the new style in 1852 It will not then occur again on April 25, until after the interval of 57 years, until 1943 and then not again for 160 years.

A correspondent at Constantine writes as follows to the Detroit *Free Press* regarding salt as a fertilizer:—"Farmers are ordering salt in bulk from Saginaw valley for use on their lands in this county this spring, believing it will serve as good a purpose as plaster. The demand for plaster is in excess of the supply at present, the millers being behind on their orders. Carloads of agricultural salt have been ordered for this township and Florence. It is no longer an experiment, but a substantial fact, that salt properly applied to land will increase the production equal to plaster or manure. Those who have used salt are enthusiastic in its favor. An increased quantity of clover is being sold this spring in this vicinity over the usual amount, owing to the loss of last year's seeding by drouth. Clover not injured by the dry weather of last summer looks exceedingly fine and healthy."

Quite a number of our readers have inquired about the successful raising of flax in this section. If any of our patrons are acquainted with its culture, and requirements of soil and climate, will they make it known through the AVALANCHE.

The Roscommon *Pioneer* and several of our exchanges, in publishing an account of the recovery of the $8,000 express package and the arrest of Price, seem disposed to give all the credit to Detective Sullivan, of Detroit. While we do not desire to detract from his fame, justice demands that we deny his claim to the work, as the case was entirely worked out by Sheriff London, in connection with the local agent here, and Mr. Sullivan, who is often employed by the express company, came here with their representative in response to a letter notifying them that the case was ready to close.

He was a young country fellow, a little awkward and bashful, but of sterling worth of character. She was a city belle, and had sense enough to appreciate his worth, despite his awkwardness and bashfulness, and was his fiancee. On a gloomy Sunday evening last winter they were standing in front of the window in the parlor of her home, on East Walnut Hills, watching the snowflakes rapidly falling outside. He was not up in society small talk, and being hard up for something to say, remarked as he watched the snow falling: "This will be hard on the old man's calves and sheep." "Never mind, dear," she said, slipping her arm around him, "I'll take care of one of them."

Two Irshmen fighting side by side agreed that the one who was first wounded should at once carry out his comrade. Soon one poor fellow cried out that he was shot in the leg, when the other immediately took him upon his back, and was carrying him across an open plain, when a chain-shot passed swiftly along and took off the head of the wounded man without the bearer knowing anything about it. An officer riding by called out:—Why, what are you about with a headless body on your back? Upon this, Pat laid down his burden, looked at it, and exclaimed, "Be jabers, he towld me it was his leg!"

COUNTY SEAT WAR.

A dispatch from Cadillac, dated April 4th, says:

"Cadillac is to-day, for the first time, the county seat of Wexford county. For nine years a bitter contest has raged over the question. As the county developed this city became the center of business and has long had a majority of the votes, but the resolution to remove the county seat could never, until lately, get the two-thirds vote required in the board of supervisors. Sherman originally had the county seat, and one year ago Cadillac voted to place it at Manton, a small railroad station, in order to get the county seat in motion. At the annual election, yesterday, the main question of removal from Manton to Cadillac was submitted and carried by an immense popular majority. This morning Sheriff Dunham went to Manton, with a special train and about 20 assistants, to remove the county offices and reports to this city, and was, while loading the county papers, attacked by about 200 of Manton's inhabitants and driven off. Several prominent citizens who had volunteered to assist were severely injured but not seriously. The sheriff brought away all the county property except the two safes, and telegraphed here for assistance.—On the arrival of his train with the county officers and their property and records, a force of over 300 men assembled and returned to Manton.—Many citizens doubted the advisability of going again, fearing serious trouble but the boys felt sore over the treatment they had received and would not acknowledge defeat. Before starting the second time Sheriff Dunham went through the train and compelled all revolvers to be left behind. The train pulled out amid the cheers of an immense crowd and the music of an opera troupe who volunteered to accompany them. The sheriff ordered his men to use no unnecessary violence, to molest no one's private property, but to get the safes and no more. During the delay Manton had rallied at the county building and intended to hold the fort, but the sheriff's force effected entrance by beating in the doors and windows, and, although the fight was sharp, it was short. No weapons were used by the mob in possession of the county building, except clubs and a knife or two, and no serious cuts received by the officers or men. Mr. J. E. Latone, who was pitched into the building through a window, got a cut in the arm from a knife. The sheriff succeeded in preventing any of his force from venting their anger on the mob, though several of the victims of the first affray took care to get even with the particular strikers who had mopped the ground with them before. The entire property was finally secured and at 2 p. m. the special train arrived here all right. The city was out en masse to receive them, and the town is wild with excitement over the victory. Thus ends the worst county-seat fight ever known in Michigan. Sheriff Dunham has won praise from all for his cool action, and the manner in which he avoided the serious results which many felt to be inevitable.

On Tuesday one of the proprietors of the mill at Cheney got a leg badly injured, if not fractured, by running the log-car down with a slack chain. A warning to be careful.

The foundation for the new passenger house is being built by a large force of men. The building will be 30 x160 feet, two stories high. The round house is nearly completed.

DEATH OF JESSE JAMES

The death of Jesse James and the disintegration of his band of outlaws, have aroused a new interest in this subject; and the Historical Publishing Co., of St. Louis, announce a timely new edition of their famous "Border Outlaws" containing all the late startling developments, a full account of the death of Jesse James, and the fine piece of detective work that led to that result, with a portrait of the dead outlaw after he was shot. Book agents and the rest of mankind will find the advertisement in another column of this paper.

NOTICE.

All bills against Crawford county, necessary to be audited by the Board of Supervisors, must be filed with the county clerk on or before the third day of a regular meeting, or on or before the first day of an adjourned meeting, unless otherwise provided by law. This will be strictly adhered to.

J. MAURICE FINN,
Deputy Clerk.

apr13w2

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East Saginaw,
April 4th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Crawford county, Mich., at Grayling, on the 15th day of May, 1882, viz: George O. Hall, of Crawford county, Mich. for the w h of n w fl q and o h of n w fl q of sec 30, t 26 n, r 2 w, as an additional entry under act of March 3, 1879.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Stewart Hutt of Pere Cheney p o; Charles Hutt of Pere Cheney p o; Delos C. Holley of Pere Cheney p o; O. J. Bell of Grayling p o.

apr13w5 CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich.,
March 8th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, Michigan, at the county seat, on the 26th day of April, 1882, viz: Adelbert Taylor, homestead entry No. 8423, for the s e q sec 12, t 26 n, r 3 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:

Nicholas Shellenbarger of Grayling p o; and George Nichols of Grayling p o; and David Nichols of Grayling p o; and John O. Hadley of Grayling p o. EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East Saginaw,
March 18th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Crawford county at Grayling, on the 20th day of April, 1882, viz: Hiram H. Gifford, of Crawford Co. Mich., for the n w q of n e q and n w q of s w q of sec 30, t 25 n, r 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Francis A. Chase of Roscommon P O; Ira H. Richardson of Roscommon P O; Benjamin S. Gifford of Roscommon P O; Winfield S. Richardson of Roscommon P O.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich.,
March 23d, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, Michigan, at the county seat, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1882, viz:

Mathew Gratkin, Homestead entry No. 7,540, for the w h of n w q, sec 28, t 25 n, r 3 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:

George Knowles of Center Plains p o; and Ira Curran of Center Plains p o; and John P. Hildreth of Center Plains p o; and Wm. Woodburn of Center Plains p o.

EDWARD STEVENSON,
mar30w5 Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
East Saginaw, Mich., March 23d, 1882.

Notice to George Bakeman.

Complaint having been entered against you by James Nixon, for abandoning your homestead entry No. 8793, made by you on the 14th day of June, 1872, upon the n e q of section 22, town 23 n, of range 1 west, you are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why your said homestead entry should not be cancelled.

The said James Nixon is hereby summoned to appear at the same time and place.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.
F. J. BURTON, Receiver. mar30w3

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

KEEP NOTHING FROM MOTHER.

They sat at the spinning together,
  And they spun the fine white thread;
One face was old and the other was young—
  A golden and a silver head.

At times the young voice broke in song
  That was wonderfully sweet;
And the mother's heart beat deep and calm,
  For her joy was most complete.

There was many a holy lesson,
  Interwoven with silent prayer,
Taught to her gentle, listening child,
  As they two sat spinning there.

"And of all that I speak, my darling,
  From my older head and heart,
God giveth me one last thing to say,
  And with it thou shalt not part.

"Thou wilt listen to many voices,
  And ah! woe that this must be!
The voice of praise and the voice of love
  And the voice of flattery.

"But listen to me, my little one,
  There's one thing that thou shalt fear—
Let never a word to my love be said
  Which her mother may not hear.

"No matter how true, my darling one,
  The words may seem to thee,
They are not fit for my child to hear
  If they cannot be told to me.

"If thou'lt ever keep thy young heart pure,
  And thy mother's heart from fear,
Bring all that is said to thee by day
  At night to thy mother's ear."

THE HAUNTED WELL.

I am an old farmer, living in the oldest house in Oldtown. The trees about the place are the trees of the primeval forest. I have plenty of farming land beyond their delightful shade, and the only thing new upon the place is my well. We have an ancient well with the old-fashioned sweep, but no one ever tastes the water there, though it is as cold and clear as crystal.

I suppose the place is worth a great deal. It was valued £1,500 when I bought it years ago. The house is a handsome mansion; the sort of a place a gentleman retiring from business usually buys to end his days in, and city people came to see it and the grounds, and seemed to be delighted. Now, when I tell you that I came into Oldtown with exactly £120 pounds in my pocket, and that I had no idea what I should do when that was spent, you will feel surprised that, six months after, I owned this place. But I'll tell you all about it. It was what folks call a haunted place, and for ten years it had stood vacant. People tried to live there, but were always frightened away. If it had only been the house, that could have been torn down; but nobody would even farm the land on shares.

Twelve years before this, the proprietor had been a jealous old gentleman, who had a young wife whom he would never permit out of his sight, if he could avoid it.

However, she was as sly as he was watchful, and she managed to flirt sufficiently to make herself talked about.

Being very pretty, she set one or two silly young fellows wild about her, and one used to follow her around, making great eyes and sighing desperately like a lover in a play.

The postmistress said that he wrote to her, and I suppose he did. And at last the news spread through the place that she had run away with him.

He was gone, and she was gone; and the old man came one morning to Lawyer Tantivy, and sold his property at a great loss to a man who had wanted it for years—a rich man, who liked to have it said that he owned the finest place in Oldtown.

It was plain that the poor old gentleman did not care what became of him, and when he had got the money he wandered away, and was never seen again.

The new proprietor moved up to the great house in state, but at dawn the whole family—servants and all—returned to their old quarters.

What they had seen, or what they had not seen, it was hard to tell, but they were all nearly frightened to death. The doctor was sent for for the ladies, and they spoke of the most awful apparitions.

After this the head of the family and the constable spent a day and a night there. They held their tongues, but those who saw them first knew that they had been well frightened, and the man put the place into the market at once.

Lawyer Tantivy privately told people that only a coward would have been frightened by rats in an old wall, and he sold it to a city man. Much the same thing happened; but this time the house was not sold again. The city man went elsewhere, and tried in vain to get rid of his bargain. It was let for the summer once, but the people did not stay a week. After a while nobody would farm the ground.

Some said they saw a woman with her throat cut. Some that they saw a man with a wound in his breast. Some both. Voices were heard; hands were felt; and there, when I came to the place, the old house stood, with moths and spiders for its only tenants.

I went up and looked at it, and then I talked to Jane. She had not a bit of superstition in her, and she agreed to what I proposed.

I went to old Tantivy and offered him £25 a year for a four years' lease of the place, the £100 to be paid in one lump.

"After that," said I, "I'll give you four hundred for the property. Wife and I are not afraid of ghosts."

The old lawyer shook his head.

"You say you've met with losses, friend," said he, "and have just £120 left. Keep it. You couldn't live in that house one week. *I've* tried it. I'd make a bargain with a rich man, but I'm not rascal enough to take a poor man's all."

"I'll risk it," said I. "I do it freely, but the papers must be made out fair and square—four-hundred after my four years' lease."

And so I had my way. Jane and I went up to the house one day; I had £19 in my pocket, and a wheelbarrow full of groceries. She carried a broom and a new scrubbing-brush. It was a wonderful, grand, dirty old place. We set to work to clean it—to drive out the insects and the rats; and we got some fresh straw to sleep on, for the beds were all moldering away. That nigh at 9 we lay down with a lamp burning, and went to sleep like two tops; and I think it must have been 12 o'clock, or nigh to it, when Jane shook me violently. I started up, and, holding each other's hands, we both saw what had frightened her.

A man stood near the bed, a young man, with fair hair curling about his temples; his breast was bare, and we saw a great bleeding wound there. I had my pistol under my pillow, and I drew it out and looked at him.

"Go, or I fire," I said; "I'm not a fool to be tricked in this way."

Instead of obeying he slowly moved toward the bed. Jane shrieked and drew the counterpane over her head. I covered him with the pistol.

"One step more and I fire," I said.

He took the step. I fired. A shriek of laughter followed, and there was no one there. I arose and searched the place. Every window was barred, every door locked. I unlocked one of the doors, and entered the adjoining room. A great bed, with tester and canopy, stood there, and upon this lay the figure of a woman, all in white, covered with blood. I rushed toward it, lamp in hand. Again those hollow shrieks of laughter, and nothing but the stained and yellow ticking of an old feather bed lay under the canopy.

"Silas! Silas!" screamed my wife, who had followed me, clinging to my arm. "It is all true. Let us leave the place."

"Jane," said I, "it seems to be true that this place is haunted, but we have risked our all on it. The things we have seen have not hurt us, and I propose to drive them away. I'll take you to the village, if you like, and leave you there to board, but here I stay until I beat these ghosts."

"Not alone," said Jane. And she did not leave me.

If you believe me, friend, day and night for three weeks we were haunted as people never were before—faces, voices, hands—in the house and in the field; and, worse than all, we grew sick.

I sent for the doctor, who wouldn't come; and we went to him.

"You are poisoned," he said. "What have you eaten, or what have you been drinking?"

We thought it over, and I told him that we knew of nothing harmful, and that we cooked and prepared all our own food.

"I never knew any one to pass a day at that confounded house you live in without being affected in this way," said he; "even those who did not eat there. Constable Collins says he touched nothing but cold water, and he came near dying."

"It's the well, then," said I.

"They used to call it the best well in the county," said the doctor.

"It has a nasty taste now," said I. "I'll beg of my neighbors until I've cleaned it out."

And that day I began. We got better slowly, and I tried to hire two farm hands to help me with my well. Not one would be hired. I was weak from sickness, and to tell the truth, it seemed as if the old boy himself was in the place. I was almost tired of living as I did, and, feeling like a maniac; and one day I went down to the well, and sat there, wondering whether it might not be best to give up and go somewhere, as farm laborer, when I felt what seemed to be an icy hand on my head, and, looking up, saw my two ghosts, side by side. They were horrible enough, I can tell you, and they looked at me and pointed into the well; and then I heard two voices crying:

"Get us out! Get us out! Get us out and bury us! The water is cold, and our wounds are deep. Get us out."

And then the truth came to me, Heaven knows how.

I went over to my neighbor's house, just able to crawl there, and I said to him:

"Mr. Jarvis, will you send one of your men to the people they ought to go to, and have the police go to my place? There's something in my well that ought not to be there."

Well, they came, and I was right. They took out of that well two bodies rolled up in sheet lead. By bits of jewelry, and things of that sort, they found out that they were the bodies of the young wife of the old proprietor and the young man who used to run after her. The old man had killed them both, but he must have had help to bury them in their leaden coffins. And now people began to remember how two roofers, who had a good deal of this sheet lead on hand, grew suddenly well off, and went from the place about the time the old man sold the estate, and they believed that he had paid them for helping him to dispose of the bodies.

They buried them in the graveyard, and Jane and I never saw the ghosts again. The farm-land and summer boarders brought me the price I had agreed upon for the place, and I've been a prosperous man ever since. And if you want any one to tell you a good, genuine ghost story, come to me.

"There is something about Pingrey that I admire," said Brown. "Yes," said Fogg, "there is something about him that I admire, too—something in the morning paper that says that he has gone to Europe for a couple of years."

ARTHUR'S VETO.

A Message to Congress Setting Forth Its Objections to the Anti-Chinese Bill.

The following is the full text of the President's message vetoing the anti-Chinese bill:

To the Senate: After a careful consideration of Senate bill No. 71, entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," I herewith return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. A nation is justified in repudiating its treaty obligations only when they are in conflict with great paramount interests. Even then all possible reasonable means for modifying or changing these obligations by mutual agreement should be exhausted before resorting to the supreme right of refusal to comply with them. These rules have governed the United States in their past intercourse with other powers, as one of the family of nations. I am persuaded that if Congress can feel that this act violates the faith of the nation, as pledged to China, it will concur with me in rejecting this mode of regulating Chinese immigration, and will endeavor to find another which shall meet the expectations of the people of the United States without coming in conflict with the rights of China. The present treaty relations between that power and the United States spring from an antagonism which arose between our paramount domestic interests and our previous relations. The treaty commonly known as the Burlingame treaty conferred upon Chinese subjects the right of voluntary emigration to the United States for the purpose of curiosity or trade, or as permanent residents, and was in all respects reciprocal as to citizens of the United States in China. It gave to the voluntary emigrant coming to the United States the right to travel there or reside there, with all the privileges, immunities or exemptions enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. Under the operations of this treaty it was found the institutions of the United States and the character of its people and their means of obtaining a livelihood might be seriously affected by an unrestricted introduction of Chinese labor. Congress attempted to alleviate this condition by legislation, but the act which it passed proved to be in violation of our treaty obligations, and, being returned by the President with his objections, failed to become a law. Diplomatic relief was then sought. A new treaty was concluded with China. Without abrogating the Burlingame treaty it was agreed to modify it so far that the Government of the United States might regulate, limit or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, but that it should not absolutely prohibit them, and that the limitation or suspension should be reasonable, and should apply only to the Chinese who might go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitation. This treaty is unilateral not reciprocal. It is a concession from the Chinese Government to the United States, or a limitation of the rights which she was enjoying under the Burlingame treaty. It leaves us by our own act to determine when and how we will enforce these limitations. China may therefore fairly have the right to expect that in enforcing them we will take good care not to overstep this grant, and take more than has been conceded us. It is but a year since this new treaty, under the operation of the constitution, became part of the supreme law of the land, and the present act is the first attempt at the exercise of the more enlarged powers which China relinquishes to the United States. In its first article the *United States is empowered to decide* whether the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect our interests, or to endanger good order, either within the whole country or any part of it. The act recites that "in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers good order in certain localities thereof," but the act itself is much broader than the recital. It acts upon residence as well as immigration; its provisions are effective throughout the United States. I think it may fairly be accepted as an expression of the opinion of Congress that the coming of such laborers to the United States, or their residence here, affects our interests and endangers good order throughout the country. On this point I should feel it my duty to accept the views of Congress.

The first article further confers the power upon this Government *to regulate, limit or suspend,* but not actually prohibit the coming of such laborers to, or their residence in, the United States. The negotiators of the treaty have recorded, with unusual fullness, their understanding of the sense and meaning with which these words were used. As the class of persons to be affected by the treaty, the Americans inserted in their draft of the provisions that the words "Chinese laborers" signifies all immigration other than that for teaching, trade, travel, study and curiosity. The Chinese objected to this, in that it operated to include artisans in a class of laborers whose emigration might be forbidden. The Americans replied that they could not consent that artisans shall be excluded from the class of Chinese laborers, for it is their very competition of skilled labor in cities where Chinese labor immigrants concentrate, which has caused embarrassment and popular discontent. In subsequent negotiations this definition was dropped out, and does not appear in the treaty.

Article 1 of the treaty confers the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to citizens and subjects of the most favored nation upon Chinese subjects proceeding to us as teachers, students, merchants or from curiosity. The American Commissioners report that the Chinese Government claimed that in this article they did, by exclusion, provide nobody should be entitled to claim the benefit of the general provisions of the Burlingame treaty but those who might go to the United States in these capacities or for these purposes. I accept this as a definition of the word "laborers" as used in the treaty. As to the power of legislation respecting this class of persons, the new treaty provides: "We may not absolutely prohibit" their coming or their residence. The Chinese Commissioners gave notice in the outset that they would never agree to the prohibition of voluntary emigration. Notwithstanding this, the United States Commissioners submitted a draft in which it was provided the United States might "regulate, limit, suspend or prohibit" it. The Chinese *refused to accept this. The Americans* replied they were willing to consult the wishes of the Chinese Government in preserving the principle of free intercourse between the people of the two countries, as established by existing treaties, provided the right of the United States Government to use its discretion in guarding against any possible evils of the immigration of Chinese laborers was distinctly recognized. Therefore, if such concession removes all difficulty on the part of the Chinese Commissioners (but only in that cause), the United States Commissioners will agree to remove the word "prohibit" from their article, and to use the words "regulate, limit or suspend." The Chinese reply to this can only be inferred from the fact that—in place of the agreement as proposed by our Commissioners that we might prohibit the coming or residence of Chinese laborers—there was inserted in the treaty an agreement that we might not do it.

The remaining words, "regulate, limit, and suspend," first appear in the American draft. When it was submitted to the Chinese, they said: "We infer that, of the phrases, regulate, limit, suspend or prohibit, the first is a general expression referring to the others. We are entirely ready to negotiate with your Excellencies to the end that limitations, either in point of time or numbers, may be fixed upon, of the emigration of Chinese laborers to the United States.

At a subsequent interview it was understood that by "limitation of number" they meant, for example, that the United States, having, as they supposed, by record, the number of immigrations in each year, as well as the total number of Chinese now here, that no more should be allowed to go in any one year in the future than the greatest number which had gone in the past, or that the total number should never be allowed to exceed the number now there. As to the limitation to time, they *meant, for example, that the Chinese should be* allowed to go in alternate years, or every third year, or, for example, that they should not be allowed to go for two, three or five years.

At a subsequent conference the Americans said the Chinese Commissioners have in their project explicitly recognized the right of the United States to use some discretion, and have proposed limitation as to time and number. This is the right to regulate, limit or suspend.

In one of the conferences the Chinese asked the Americans whether they could give them any idea of the laws which would be passed to carry these powers into execution. The Americans answered this could hardly be done; that the United States Government might never deem it necessary to exercise this power. It would depend upon circumstances. If Chinese immigration concentrated in cities where it threatened public order, or if it confined itself to localities where it was an injury to the interests of the American people, the Government of the United States would undoubtedly take steps to prevent such accumulations of Chinese. If, on the contrary, there was no larger immigration, or if there were sections of the country where such immigration was clearly beneficial, then legislation by the United States under this power would be adapted to such circumstances. For example, there might be a demand for Chinese labor in the South and a surplus of such labor in California; then Congress *might legislate in accordance with these* facts. In general, the legislation would be in view of and depend upon the circumstances of the situation at the moment such legislation became necessary.

The Chinese Commissioners said this explanation was satisfactory; that they had not intended to ask for a draft of any special act, but for some general idea of how the power would be exercised. What had just been said gave them an explanation of what they wanted. *With this entire accord as to the meaning of* the words they were about to employ, and the object of the legislation which might be had in consequence, both parties signed the treaty.

In article 1, in which the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it, it is stated the limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, *other classes not being included in* the limitation. The legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation or suspension of immigration. The first section of the act provides that from and after the expiration of sixty days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of twenty years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers shall be, and the same is hereby, suspended, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or, having so come after the expiration of said sixty days, to remain in the United States.

The examination which I have made of the treaty and of the declarations which its negotiators have left on record of the meaning of its language leaves no doubt in my mind that neither contracting party, in concluding the treaty of 1880, contemplated the passage of an act prohibiting immigration for twenty years, which is nearly a generation, or thought that such period would be a reasonable suspension or limitation, or intended to change the provisions of the Burlingame treaty to that extent. I regard this provision of the act as a breach of our national faith, and, being unable to bring myself in harmony with the views of Congress on this vital point, the honor of the country constrains me to return the act with this objection to its passage.

Deeply convinced of the necessity of some legislation on this subject, and concurring fully with Congress with any of the objects which are sought to be accomplished, I will avail myself of the opportunity to point out some other features of the act which in my opinion can be modified to advantage. The classes of the Chinese who still enjoy the protection of the Burlingame treaty are entitled to the privileges, immunities and exemptions accorded the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation. We have treaties with many powers which permit their citizens and subjects to reside within the United States and carry on business under the same laws and regulations which are enforced against citizens of the United States. I think it may be doubted whether the provisions requiring personal registration and the taking out of passports, which are not imposed upon natives, can be required of the Chinese. Without expressing an opinion on that point I may invite the attention of Congress to the fact that the system of personal registration and passports is undemocratic and hostile to the spirit of our institutions. I doubt the wisdom of putting an entering wedge of this kind into our laws. A nation like the United States, jealous of the liberties of its citizens, may well hesitate before it incorporates into its policy a system which is fast disappearing in Europe before the progress of liberal institutions. Wide experience has shown how futile such precautions are, and how easily passports may be borrowed, exchanged, or even forged by persons interested. If it is, nevertheless, thought that a passport is the most convenient way for identifying the Chinese entitled to the protection of the Burlingame treaty, it may still be doubted whether they ought to be required to register. It is certainly our duty under the Burlingame treaty to make their stay in the United States and the operation of the general laws upon them as nearly like that of our own citizens as we can consistently with our right to shut out the laborers. No good purpose is served in requiring them to register.

My attention has been drawn by the Chinese Minister to the fact that the act, as it now stands, makes no provision for the transit across the United States of Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries. I think this point may well claim the attention of Congress in legislating upon this subject. I have said that good faith requires us to suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers for a less period than twenty years. I now add that good policy points in the same direction. Our intercourse with China is of recent date. Our first treaty with that power is not yet forty years old. It is only since we acquired California and established the great seat of commerce on the Pacific that we may be said to have broken down the walls which fenced that ancient monarchy. The Burlingame treaty naturally followed, and, under the spirit which inspired it, many thousands of Chinese laborers came to the United States. No *one can say the country has not profited by* their work. They were largely instrumental in constructing the railways which connect the Atlantic and Pacific. The States of the Pacific are full of evidences of their industry. Enterprises profitable to the capitalists and to the laborers of Caucasian origin would have been dormant but for them. The time has now come when it is supposed they are not needed, and when it is thought by Congress and by those most acquainted with the subject that it is best to try to get along without them. There may, however, be other sections of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the laborers of our own race. It may be a part of wisdom, as well as good faith, to fix the length of the experimental period with reference to this fact. Experience has shown that the trade of the East is the key to national wealth and influence. The opening of China to the commerce of the whole world has benefited no section of it more than the States of our own Pacific slope. The State of California and its great maritime ports especially have reaped enormous advantages from this source. Blessed with an exceptional climate, enjoying an unrivaled harbor, with the riches of a great agricultural and mining State at its rear, and the wealth of the whole Union pouring into it over its lines of railways, San Francisco has an incalculable future, if our friendly and amicable relations with Asia remain undisturbed. It needs no argument to show the policy which we now propose to adopt must have a direct tendency to repel Oriental nations from us, and *drive their trade and commerce into more* friendly hands. It may be that the great and paramount interest of protection of our labor from Asiatic competition justifies us in the permanent adoption of this policy, but it is wiser in the first place to make a shorter experiment, with the view hereafter of maintaining permanently only such features as time and experience may commend.

I transmit herewith copies of papers relating to the recent treaty, which accompanied the confidential message of President Hayes to the Senate on the 10th of January, 1881, and also a copy of the memorandum respecting the act herewith returned, which was handed to the Secretary of State by the Chinese Minister in Washington.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1882.

OBJECTIONS SUMMARIZED—THE PRESIDENT'S NOTES.

Following are the memoranda attached to the veto message:

1. The time fixed in the bill, namely, twenty years, is unreasonable. The language of Article 1, that "laborers" shall not be absolutely prohibited from coming to the United States, and that, "suspension shall be reasonable," as well as the negotiations, indicate that a brief period was intended. A total prohibition of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States for twenty years would, in my opinion, be unreasonable and a violation of the meaning and intent of the treaty.

2. The inclusion of "skilled labor" in the bill is an addition to the words and intent of the treaty. It will operate with harshness upon the class of Chinese merchants entitled to admission to the United States under the terms of the treaty. The shoe merchants and cigar merchants of China manufacture the goods they sell at their places of business, and to shut out "skilled labor" would practically shut them out as well, since it would prevent them from carrying on their business in this country. A laundryman who keeps his shop and has a small capital with which to prosecute his trade cannot in any just sense be termed a "laborer," and the merchant tailor comes in the same category.

3. The clauses of the bill relating to registration and passports are vexatious discrimination against Chinese residents and immigrations, when article 2 provides explicitly that they shall be entitled to all privileges conceded to the subjects of the most favored nation. The execution of these provisions of the bill will cause irritation, and, in case of loss of passport or certificate of registration, Chinese residents entitled to remain may be forcibly expelled from the country.

4. If the bill becomes a law it will leave an impression in China and its Government of the strangely misunderstood character of the treaty, or that Congress has violated some of its provisions, and this will tend to prejudice the intelligent classes against the United States Government and the people, whom they now greatly admire and respect.

5. There is no provision in the bill for transit across the United States of Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries. Large numbers of Chinese live in Cuba, Peru, and other countries, who cannot return home without crossing the territory of the United States or touching at San Francisco. To deny this privilege, it seems to me, is the violation of international law and the comity of nations, and, if the bill becomes a law it will in this respect result in great hardship to many thousands of innocent Chinese in foreign countries.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House of Representatives, at its session on the 1st inst., passed the Senate bill to facilitate the payment of dividends to the creditors of the Freedman's Savings Company. An act was reported for an additional member of the present House from Nebraska. A bill was passed to make St. Vincent, Minn., a port of entry. A bill was reported appropriating $150,000 for work on the Washington monument. The army appropriation was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Calkins offered an amendment excepting from compulsory retirement the General and Lieutenant General of the army. The Senate was not in session.

The Senate passed a resolution, at its session on the 3d inst., appropriating $10,000 for a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va. A bill was introduced for a bridge across the Missouri river near Harrison county, Iowa, and to compel the Kansas Pacific road to pay the cost of surveying its lands. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution denouncing the imprisonment of McSweeney and other American citizens in Ireland. Mr. Garland reported a bill to secure the safe keeping of money paid into the Federal courts. The President transmitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking provision for the payment of the Utah Commissioners and election officers, and recommended that the salaries of the Commissioners be fixed at $5,000 per annum. A bill was passed authorizing the redemption of outstanding $10 refunding certificates at the market price. In executive session the Senate rejected, without debate, the nominations of James G. Watmough to be Paymaster General of the navy and Samuel Seabury as Naval Constructor. In the House, Mr. Singleton presented a petition from 5,000 citizens of Illinois for the improvement of the Mississippi levees. Bills were introduced to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis, and to apply the surplus revenue to the payment of the public debt. A hot debate took place on a resolution to fix a date for taking up the bill to extend the corporate existence of national banks, which was voted down by 122 to 77. Under suspension of the rules, bills were passed to readjust salaries of Postmasters, to extend the bond period for distilled spirits, and to erect public buildings at Louisville, Rochester, Columbus and Minneapolis.

The bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was favorably reported upon in the Senate, on the 4th inst. Mr. Conger obtained leave to visit his mother in Illinois, who was dangerously ill. On the bill to grant right of way to the St. Louis and San Francisco road, Mr. Ingalls moved to require the consent of the Councils of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Mr. Teller was courteously given an opportunity to pass the bill admitting free of duty articles for the Colorado Exposition. In the House, Mr. Chalmers introduced a bill to amend the Apportionment law, providing that in no State shall the difference in the population of Congressional districts exceed 20,000. In committee of the whole the Army Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Henderson moved to insert a proviso that whenever an officer has served thirty-five years he may apply to the President and be placed on the retired list, and if he has served forty years, or is 62 years of age, he shall be retired. An amendment was adopted providing that any supernumerary officer may be honorably discharged at his own request on receipt of one year's pay and allowance. The committee then rose, when a communication was received from the Secretary of State with regard to American citizens imprisoned in Ireland. A message from the President setting forth his objections to the Anti-Chinese bill was received and read in both houses.

Mr. Saunders, of Nebraska, reported a bill to the Senate, on the 5th inst., for the admission of Dakota as a State. Mr. Miller, of New York, introduced a measure to suspend Chinese immigration for ten years. A motion by Mr. Farley to take up the vetoed Chinese bill was adopted by a vote of 29 to 25. After a prolonged debate, Mr. Morgan's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations was lost. On the question of passing the bill over the veto the vote was 29 ayes to 21 noes, the measure failing for lack of a two-thirds vote. A resolution was adopted asking the number of pensioners on the roll and the amount paid them. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was passed, to place trade with Mexico on a more reciprocal basis. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the officers and crew of the Monitor which participated in the battle with the Merrimac. The President nominated James R. Partridge, of Maryland, to succeed the late Gen. Hurlbut as United States Minister to Peru, and Henry C. Hall as Minister to the Central American States. The House went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill. In regard to claims pending in the Quartermaster's Department, Mr. Blackburn stated that he held evidence to show that clerks in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments had exacted blackmail of 5 per cent. for recommending claims. An amendment was adopted increasing to $10,000 the appropriation for the army medical museum. The committee rose, when an amendment was agreed to, forbidding an expenditure in investigating claims by the Quartermaster General's office. The bill then passed.

In the United States Senate, on the 6th inst., Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial from the Good Templars of his State against using the liquor revenues as an educational fund. A bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for the immediate relief of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. Mr. Farley introduced a Chinese bill suspending immigration for sixteen years. Mr. Miller reported a bill for ocean mail service to foreign ports. The bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President was passed. A recommendation from the Secretary of War was received for an additional appropriation of $501,331 for army transportation. President Arthur nominated Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, to be Secretary of the Interior; William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, to be Secretary of the Navy, and William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, to be Minister to Russia. Teller's nomination was confirmed, the others being referred to committees. For the Federal offices in Boston Roland Worthington was nominated for Collector of Customs, Aden B. Anderson for Surveyor and Daniel Hall for Naval Officer. John J. Knox, of Minnesota, was named as Comptroller of the Currency. The Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, Mr. Calkins reported in favor of seating Mr. Lynch from the Shoestring district of Mississippi, in place of Gen. Chalmers. A bill was passed appropriating $20,000 to purchase seed for sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi. Mr. Page asked consent to introduce a bill to carry into effect the treaty with China, but Mr. Springer objected. A bill was passed appropriating $150,000 to continue work on the Washington monument. A bill was reported to grant the right of way through the Choctaw nation to the St. Louis and San Francisco road. Mr. Page was then permitted to introduce his Chinese bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, as were also similar measures presented by Messrs. Willis and Berry.

The House of Representatives on the 7th passed a bill to relieve from the charge of desertion volunteer soldiers who served faithfully through their term and failed to be mustered out. The Committee on War Department Expenditures was directed to inquire into alleged abuses in the adjudication of claims in the Quartermaster or Commissary Department. Mr. Washburn submitted a conference report on the bill to bridge the Missouri at St. Charles, which was agreed to. Mr. Haskell made a speech on the *Tariff Commission bill.* An evening session was held to consider pension bills. The Senate was not in session.

LAID LOW.

Jesse James, the Notorious Bandit, Killed by a Boy at St. Joseph—The Fearless Desperado Slain in a Moment of Fatal Forgetfulness.

Jesse James, the famous outlaw, before whom the deeds of Fra Diavolo, Dick Turpin and Don Joaquin dwindle into insignificance, was killed at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 3d inst. *His slayer was a mere boy of 20 years, a cousin* by marriage. The affair created the most intense excitement at St. Joseph, and 10,000 people assembled at the inquest. The dead bandit was fully identified, and the body was forwarded to Kansas City by order of Gov. Crittenden. There has been a standing reward of $50,000 for Jesse James, dead or alive, which was offered by the Governor of Missouri in connection with the railroad authorities several months ago, which will in all probability be turned over to the youth who put an end to his earthly existence. The following account of the killing of the notorious robber, sent out from St. Joseph, will be read with interest:

There is little doubt that the killing was the result of a premeditated plan formed by Robert and Charles Ford several months ago. Charles had been an accomplice of Jesse James since the 3d of last November, and entirely possessed his confidence. Robert, his brother, joined Jesse near Mrs. Samuels' house, mother of the James boys, last Friday a week ago, and accompanied Jesse and Charles to this city Sunday, March 23. Jesse, his wife, and two children removed from Kansas City, where they had lived several months, until they feared their whereabouts would be suspected, in a wagon to this city, arriving here Nov. 1, 1881, accompanied by Charles Ford, and rented a house on the corner of Lafayette and Twenty-first streets, where they stayed two months, when they secured the house numbered 1318 on Lafayette street, formerly the property of Councilman Aylesbury, paying $14 a month for it, and giving the name of Thomas Howard. The house is a one-story cottage, painted white, with green shutters, and romantically situated on the brow of a lofty eminence east of the city, commanding a fine view of the principal portion of the city, the river and railroads, and adapted as by nature for the perilous and desperate calling of James. Just east of the house *is a deep gulch-like ravine,* and beyond a broad expanse of open country, backed by a belt of timber. The house, except from the west side, can be seen for several miles. There is a large yard attached to the cottage and stable where Jesse had been keeping two horses, which were found there this morning.

Charles and Robert Ford have been occupying one of the rooms in the rear of the dwelling, and have secretly had an understanding to kill Jesse ever since last fall. A short time ago, before Robert joined James, the latter proposed to rob the bank at Platte City. He said the Burgess murder trial would commence there to-day, and his plan was, if they could get another companion, to take a view of the situation of the Platte City Bank, and, while arguments were being heard in the murder case, which would engage the attention of citizens, boldly execute one of his favorite raids. Charles Ford approved of the plan, and suggested his brother Robert as a *companion worthy of sharing the* enterprise with them. Jesse had met the boy at the latter's house, near Richmond, three years ago, and consented to see him. The two men accordingly went to where Robert was, and arranged to have him accompany them to Platte City. As stated, all three came to St. Joe a week ago Sunday. They remained at the house all the week. Jesse thought it best that Robert should not exhibit himself on the premises, lest the presence of three able-bodied men who were doing nothing should excite suspicion. They had fixed upon to-night to go to Platte City. Ever since the boys had been with Jesse they had watched for an opportunity to shoot him, but he was always so heavily armed that it was impossible to draw a weapon without him seeing it. They declare they had no idea of taking him alive, considering the undertaking suicidal. The opportunity they had long wished for came this morning. Breakfast was over. Charles Ford and Jesse James had been in the stable currying the horses preparatory to their night ride. On returning to the room where Robert Ford was, Jesse said: "It's an awfully hot day." He pulled off his coat and vest and tossed them on the bed. Then he said: "I guess I'll take off my pistols for fear somebody will see them if I walk in the yard." He unbuckled the belt, in which he carried two forty-five-caliber revolvers, one a Smith & Wesson and the other a Colt, and laid them on the bed with his coat and vest. He then picked up a dusting-brush with the intention of dusting some pictures which hung on the wall. To do this he got on the chair. His back was now turned to the brothers, who silently stepped between Jesse and his revolvers, and at a motion from Charley both drew their guns. Robert was the quickest of the two. In one second he had the long weapon to a level with his eye, with the muzzle no more than four feet from the back of the outlaw's head. Even in that motion, though quick as thought, there was something that did not escape the acute ears of the hunted man. He made a motion as if to turn his head to ascertain the cause of that suspicious sound, but too late. A nervous pressure on the trigger, a quick flash, a sharp report, and a well-directed ball crashed through the outlaw's skull. There was no outcry, just a swaying of the body, and it fell heavily back upon the carpet. The shot had been fatal, and all the bullets in the chambers of Charley's revolver, still directed at Jesse's head, could not more effectually have decided the fate of the greatest bandit and freebooter that ever figured in the pages of the country's history. The ball had entered the base of the skull, and made its way out through the forehead, over the left eye. It had been fired out of a Colt's 45, improved pattern, silver mounted and pearl handled, presented by the dead man to his slayer only a few days ago.

Mrs. James was in the kitchen when the shooting was done, divided from the room in which the bloody tragedy occurred by the dining-room. She heard the shot, and, dropping her household duties, ran into the front room. She saw her husband lying on his back and his slayers each holding his revolver in hand, making for the fence in the rear of the house. Robert had reached the inclosure and was in the act of scaling it when she stepped to the door and called to him, "Robert, you have done this; come back." Robert answered, "I swear to God I did not." They then returned to where she stood. Mrs. James ran to the side of her husband and lifted up his head. Life was not extinct, and when asked if he was hurt, it seemed to her that he wanted to say something but could not. She tried to wash away the blood that was coursing over his face from the hole in his forehead, but it seemed to her "that the blood would come faster than she could wash it away," and in her hands Jesse James died. Mrs. James was greatly affected by the tragedy, and heartrending moans and expressions of grief were sorrowful evidence of the love she bore the desperado.

The Outlaw's Exploits.

Jesse James was born in Clay county, Mo., in 1845. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. James. He has had little education. When 16 years of age he joined Quantrell's band of guerrillas, and participated in the butchery at Centralia, Mo., and the sacking and burning of Lawrence, Kan. He was also connected with other events of the war of like nature. In 1866 he made his first robbery, which was at the bank of Liberty, Mo. In 1867 he robbed the Russellville (Ky.) Bank, and in 1868 the Huntington (Va.) Bank. During 1866 and 1868 he was connected with stage robberies in Texas. Frank James and Jesse, in 1869, robbed the Gallatin (Mo.) Bank and killed the cashier. In 1872 he robbed the Kansas City Fair office, in broad daylight, of $10,000. In 1873 St. Genevieve Bank was robbed, and in 1874 the Muncie (Kan.) Bank. In that year he robbed a stage at Hot Springs, and also participated in his first train robbery on the Iron Mountain road. In 1876 the Minnesota Bank was robbed, at Northfield, Minn., and the cashier killed by three of Jesse's gang. The Glendale train robbery occurred in 1867; the Winston and Blue Cut train robberies last year. Since then officers have been in pursuit of the desperado. He was aided in all of his exploits by a gang from his own neighborhood. It is estimated that his robberies amount to nearly $1,000,000.

The Mother of the Dead Bandit Appears on the Scene.

A St. Joseph telegram of the 5th inst., says: "The mother of Jesse James reached here yesterday, and had an affecting meeting with the widow and children of the bandit. After viewing the corpse with streaming eyes, she was taken to the Coroner's inquest. H. H. Craig, Police Commissioner of Kansas City, testified that Robert Ford acted under his instructions, but Charles was not commissioned. The jury held Robert Ford for killing Jesse James, and charged Charles with complicity. Mrs. Samuels, the mother of the outlaw, created a sensation by a vigorous denunciation of Dick Little as a traitor. The remains will be handed over to her for interment. Robert Ford engaged as a detective in July last, and secured his brother's assistance. Bugler, one of the James gang now on trial at Independence, Mo., says that the Fords were in the Winston robbery. Gov. Crittenden has sent five men to identify Jesse's body, when he will divide $50,000 between the Fords and some officers who have worked up the destruction of the bandit."

The Body of the Freebooter Turned Over to the Relatives.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 6.

The body of Jesse James was shipped from this city yesterday evening in custody of Marshal Craig, of this city, and the family of the dead desperado, consisting of L. W. James, cousin of Jesse, R. T. Mimms, the widow's brother, Mrs. James, Mrs. Samuels and the two children. It was taken to Kearney, Clay county, Mo., and buried on the James homestead. There has been considerable of a wrangle over the remains between H. H. Craig, Police Commissioner of Kansas City, Sheriff Timberlake, of Clay county, and the local authorities, who insisted upon seeing the body placed in the keeping of the relatives instead of being taken to Kansas City. The body was officially turned over to Mrs. James by Coroner Heddens on an order from the Grand Jury of Buchanan county and *the dispatch of Gov. Crittenden.* The jam on the depot platform, as the relatives stepped from their conveyance to take the train, was tremendous. Mrs. Samuels was the most conspicuous personage in the throng. She insisted on having an official escort from the city, fearing that an attempt would be made to take the body from the train at Kansas City. The Ford boys are close prisoners at the county jail, and when interviewed this morning they betrayed a nervous anxiety about their fate. Up to within twelve hours ago they did not seem to realize the gravity of their situation, but to-day Robert confessed to a reporter that if he had known that he would be thrown into a dingy cell he would not have killed Jesse. The arms and jewelry found in the outlaw's home are in the hands of the police, who refuse to surrender them until the question of their ownership has been fully determined. The households effects will be sold to the highest bidder.

Capt. E. Ford, a brother of Robert and Charles, arrived here yesterday. In an interview he said: "I have been in this thing since last fall, and tried for several months to get Charley and Bob into it. Jesse has said that if any of us went back on him he would kill us. We thought he was after us, and for that reason went into it. I knew the boys had him located, but I did not know just where they were. It was only a question of who should shoot first, Jessie or us. We tried to get him to our house, and he did come there twice, but I was not at home either time, and nothing was done. I know where Frank James is, but don't propose to tell just now at least. He is somewhere East. Frank will revenge Jesse's death, and somebody connected with the affair will undoubtedly be killed. This matter is not yet ended."

The Funeral of the Desperado.

The funeral of Jesse James, the dead train-robber, took place at Kearney, the home of Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, and was attended by a vast number of people, many of whom had known the outlaw from his boyhood days. The services took place in a little Baptist church, where Jesse was converted, in 1866, through the influence of Miss Mimms, his own cousin, who afterward became his wife. The funeral party left the hotel at 2:10 p. m. First came the wagon with the corpse and next the family, next mounted officers, and last a wagon with the reporters. An immense crowd, on horseback, on foot and in wagons followed. The pall-bearers were Sheriff Timberlake, Deputy Reed, Charley Scott, J. B. Henderson, J. D. Ford, Ben Flanders and James Vaughan. On the hill around the church was a big crowd. After the body was carried into the church, the services began with the hymn, "What a friend I have in Jesus." The Rev. Jones followed in prayer, after which the hymn, "Where shall rest be found?" was sung. The Rev. J. M. Martin followed with the funeral sermon. After the Rev. Martin had concluded his remarks, which were full of comfort for the mourners, and in which he dwelt on the forbearance and willingness to forgive of Christ, the procession started for the farm in the same order in which it went from the hotel to the church. It was followed by an immense crowd.

The services at the church were very dramatic, as Mrs. Samuels raved and made herself so obnoxious that many persons left. She denounced the slayers of her son as cowards and murderers, and invoked the vengeance of Heaven upon their heads. The body was taken *to the Samuels home,* about four miles from the town, and buried in the dooryard of the house where as a boy he had played boyish pranks, and as a man driven off detectives and officials scores of times.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Helena, Ark., April 3.

The flood with all its inconvenience is still upon the people, and it will still be four or five weeks before the ordinary business of life can be started. The water falls so slowly that it is barely perceptible, and then where it has fallen it shows *the terrible destruction* that has been wrought by the water. The levee up and down the river on both sides is a perfect wreck, and in many places there is a total disappearance of all the smaller houses. A gentleman just in from the Oldtown region gives a terrible account of the suffering. The buffalo gnats are becoming the most terrible plague ever known in this country. They are killing and destroying animals by the wholesale. It is a common sight to see in the upper portion of the town mules drawing a wagon with a tin bucket of smoking coals, a method taken to drive the gnats away. The smell of the dead animals is something appalling, and there are hundreds of animals that ought to be killed and put out of their misery. The buzzards are flying in thousands, and have become as tame as chickens. In Tunica county the situation is terrible. There is no chance of starting a crop for many weeks yet to come. There must elapse many years before the effect of this disaster will pass away. The colored families, which numbered about sixty persons, who were in such a destitute condition, have been partially relieved by the rations shipped on the steamboat John S. Bransford. At Laconia Circle the present report is that the people will be unable to start a new crop on the present limited number of stock, and there is no possible chance for them to procure any more.

In Lee county most of the ground is covered with seven feet of water, and the cattle are dying very fast. There is a fairer outlook along White river. The water is falling faster and there are some spots of ground to be seen. *There is reason to hope that they begin plowing* in about three weeks.

A Memphis dispatch says: "The river continues to decline steadily; it has fallen twenty-seven inches from its highest point. Between here and Helena, Ark., land on both sides of the river is coming gradually to view. Above the decline has been greater and the prospects are proportionately brighter for the farmers." A New Iberia (La.) dispatch says: "Father Coughlin, parish priest at Lorenaville, on the east side, eight miles from *here,* reports 1,200 persons now homeless on account of the flood, and applications for shelter in his church and stables are numerous. He is asking for local contributions. Their distress is represented as appalling. The water of Red river through Bayou Cour Tableau, as well as that of the Mississippi through Atchafalaya and Grand lake, will certainly bring us to the level of the lake. We are now past the high-water mark of 1874, and will probably exceed it two feet or more."

A REFORMED ROBBER'S CONFESSION.

Kansas City, April 3.

Dick Liddel, one of the old James boys gang, who has been in the custody of the officers for some time, has made a full confession, and told everything connected with the gang, and given full details of all their operations since the close of the war. The officers refuse to make the statement public, but it is known that he tells all about who harbored and fed and protected them during their raids into Missouri. The officers have all the names, and when known they will create a grand sensation. Other arrests will come. After the Blue Cut train robbery, the gang went to the home of the mother of the James boys, in Clay county, where a quarrel took place, and Jesse James killed Ed Miller. Then they went to Kentucky, and stopped with the father of Jeff and Wood Hite. Old man Hite had a young wife, and Dick Liddel became enamored of her. This led to a quarrel between Wood Hite and Liddel, and the former was killed. Wood Hite being a cousin of Jesse James, the latter swore vengeance, but Liddel escaped, and through his wife opened negotiations with the authorities to surrender. He was promised immunity if he would tell all and assist in looking up the gang. The first result was the arrest and sentence of Jeff Hite to twenty-five years in the penitentiary, for which a reward of $5,000 was paid. Of this reward it is believed the officers have given Liddel $500.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

FOREIGN.

—The Czar caused the assassins of Gen. Strelnikoff to be hanged at Odessa.

—The marriage of Prince Leopold has been again postponed, owing to his failing health.

—The assembly of nobility at Moscow has adopted a warlike Pan-Slavist address to the Czar.

—Bradlaugh having been condemned to pay £500 for voting illegally, a committee has been formed to collect the amount.

—Dr. Lamson, the sentenced murderer of Percy John, has been reprieved until the 18th by the British Secretary of State at the request of President Arthur, pending evidence as to his sanity to be sent to London from America.

—Two steamships, one Spanish, the other Brazilian, collided off Cape Finisterre, and both sunk. A passing steamer rescued eighty-four persons. It is believed from thirty to fifty people were drowned.

—Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, won an easy victory over Boyd, the Newcastle champion, on the River Tyne, in the presence of an immense multitude.

—The Gladstone Mills at Ashton-under-Tyne, England, burned. Loss, £500,000.

—The English Board of Trade has notified the Channel Tunnel Company to stop boring.

—Sarah Bernhardt will hereafter be known off the stage as Mrs. Damalya. She was wedded to a gentleman of that name in an Episcopal church in England.

—John J. Piatt, the poet, for many years Librarian of Congress, has been nominated Consul to Cork.

—The President will not act in the case of Sergt. Mason until the Supreme Court decides upon the legality of the sentence.

—Three Russian soldiers murdered a Jewish family of nine persons at Sjubetz.

—Only three Irish-American citizens remain in jail under the Coercion act, the others having been set free.

—In discussing the silver question, the *North German Gazette* urges the calling in of all gold or paper money below the value of 20 marks, and the reinstatement of silver.

—Six of the Irish-Americans under arrest in Ireland have been released, and the cases of four others are still pending.

—Dr. Lamson's father has written a long letter to a London paper on behalf of his son's alleged insanity.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

—Following is a statement of the public debt at the close of business, March 31:

Extended 6's	$109,901,000	
Extended 5's	401,503,900	
Four and one-half per cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cents	738,805,450	
Refunding certificates	512,350	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total interest-bearing debt		$1,514,752,700
Matured debt	$12,665,655	
Legal tenders	346,740,851	
Certificates of deposit	11,140,000	
Gold and silver certificates	73,522,290	
Fractional currency	7,061,898	
Total without interest		438,468,038
Total debt		$1,963,886,354
Total interest		13,671,829
Cash in treasury		253,921,761
Debt less cash in treasury		$1,726,266,422
Decrease during March		16,462,946
Decrease since June 30, 1881		114,382,389
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid		$1,313,299
Debt on which interest has ceased		12,655,615
Interest thereon		612,275
Gold and silver certificates		73,522,290
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		11,140,000
Cash balance available April 1		155,068,281
Total		$253,291,761
Available assets—		
Cash in treasury		$253,291,761
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,352
Interest paid by United States		53,405,977
Interest repaid by companies—		
By transportation service		14,887,476
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States		37,863,391

—Secretary Folger has issued the 112th call for the redemption of 3½-per-cent. bonds.

—Plaisted & Sons, who had tanneries in Lincoln and Princeton, Me., have suspended payment, with debts of over $100,000.

—A charter has been issued to the National Gaslight and Fuel Company, at Chicago, with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

—The projectors of the Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska road claim to be amply backed by English and Scotch capital, and state that the distance from Milwaukee to Nebraska City by their survey is 531 miles. The President of the enterprise is Dr. George Glyck, of Marshalltown.

—G. W. Perry & Co., oil brokers of Cincinnati, have made an assignment.

—The Straits of Mackinac are open, a grain-laden schooner from Chicago having passed through into Lake Huron.

PERSONAL.

—The command of the Brooklyn navy-yard has been transferred to Commodore Upsher, who has seen forty years of service.

—Sergeant Mason signed a contract to work for a Chicago clothing-house upon his release from prison.

—Sir Robert Michael Laffan, Governor of Bermuda, is dead.

—Gen. Hurlbut, United States Minister to Peru, died of heart disease, at Lima, on the 28th ult.

—L. H. Ballinger, a prominent politician of Galveston, Texas, died from the effects of vaccination.

—Senator Logan has gone to the Hot Springs of Arkansas for a month's sojourn.

—The same enterprising Chicago firm which hired Sergt. Mason have also engaged "Betty" as a clerk.

POLITICAL.

—Secretary Lincoln is the first Secretary of War for years who has been absolute master of his own department. Since he dismissed the leaders of the little rings who have so long dominated the department the work of the department has been placed upon a business footing.

—Schuyler Colfax positively declines the invitation to run for Congress in his district of Northern Indiana.

—The municipal elections in Ohio resulted generally in favor of the Democrats. In Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, and other large cities, the German vote was cast in the Democratic scale, as against the Republicans, on account of the enactment by the recent Legislature of a high-license saloon law. The local election of Indianapolis, Ind., also resulted favorably to the Democrats, the liquor question forming the prominent issue.

—Chalmers, the sitting member of Congress from the Sixth *Mississippi district*, will have to go, the House Committee on Elections having almost unanimously decided adversely to his case.

—The Democrats were successful in the Chicago municipal election, a majority of the Aldermen chosen being of that political persuasion. The Democratic candidates for town officers were chosen in the North Division by 4,500 majority, in the West Division by 400, and in the South Division by 100. Minneapolis had an exciting contest on the saloon question, Ames, the representative of the liquor interest, beating Loring, Republican, for Mayor by nearly 2,000 votes. In Milwaukee, John M. Stowell, Democrat, was chosen Mayor over Ludington by about 2,300 majority. The Democrats made a clean sweep of Madison, Wis., carrying every ward and electing their Mayor by 908 majority. In Ripon, Janesville, La Crosse, Watertown and Oshkosh the Democratic municipal tickets were also elected, the Republicans carrying Berlin, Jefferson, Manitowoc, and Portage. Fort Wayne, Ind., elected a Democratic Mayor, while the Republicans were successful in Wabash, Elkhart and Madison. The Republicans made a clean sweep in the local election at St. Joseph, Mo., electing their Mayor by 1,036 majority. At Topeka, Lawrence, Junction City and Manhattan, Kan., the election resulted in the defeat of the Temperance tickets, the liquor question being the sole issue at stake.

—The municipal election in Kansas City resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republicans. Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, elected Democratic Mayors. Leadville, Col., elected the Republican municipal ticket. In the Michigan local elections Democratic Mayors were chosen in Niles, Marshall, Charlotte, Ionia, Ypsilanti, Alpena, Ann Arbor, Ludington, East Saginaw, Saginaw City, Adrian (succeeding the Republican "kid"), Mt. Clemens and Greenville. In Lansing and Grand Rapids, the Demo-Greenback fusion tickets were elected. The Republicans carried Coldwater, Dowagiac, Flint, Hillsdale, Mason, Jackson, Port Huron, Grand Haven, Big Rapids, Monroe and Pontiac. The Citizens' Temperance tickets were successful in Battle Creek, Eaton Rapids, Marquette and St. Clair. The Greenbackers carried Hastings.

—The Republicans of Rhode Island gave Gov. Littlefield a majority of 4,583. There will be twenty-eight Republicans and eight Democrats in the Senate, and sixty Republicans and ten Democrats in the House.

—Joseph S. Smith has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Oregon, and Wm. D. Fenton for Congressman.

GENERAL.

—Guiteau has sold to a circus manager the suit of clothes he wore when he shot President Garfield, and a sculptor is making a bust of the assassin.

—An economical Chicago man named McAuley, with an eye to the main chance, had himself boxed up and shipped as freight to Philadelphia. Unfortunately for him, his habit of snoring revealed the nature of the contents of the box to the train men, who pried it open at Van Wert, Ohio, and out stepped the economical McAuley.

—At Bloomington, Ill., a boilermaker named Stone was found dead and putrefying in his room. A case of chronic alcoholism.

—Two steamships leaving London one day last week carried, the one 1,150 and the other 1,000 steerage passengers for America.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

—During a furious storm at Reading, Pa., a number of persons took refuge in a shed adjoining the city reservoir, the wall of which was blown over on the shed by the force of the wind, and three people were killed one fatally wounded and two seriously injured.

—A Boston dispatch says that Mrs. Julia Johnson, a colored woman, left her home at Gayhead to go a neighbor's, leaving three children in the house, the eldest but 5 years. The house took fire in some unknown manner, and the children were all burned to death.

—Three young sons of Lewis Rowland, a railway engineer of Port Providence, Pa., were smothered to death by the caving in of a sand-bank under which they had tunneled.

—The stationery store of Koch & Sons, in Ann street, New York, was damaged $75,000 by fire.

—At an isolated ranch near the Vera Cruz line in the State of Oaxaca, a ranchero's wife and four children were brutally murdered for money supposed to be concealed there. The perpetrators were subsequently captured.

—The Ellanora Spring Hotel, a handsome frame building at Haysville, Pa., valued at $138,000, was swept away by an incendiary fire.

—Flames swept away $200,000 worth of business property at Stockton, Cal.

—The house of Isaac Orrell, near Sturgeon Bay, Wis., burned to the ground. Orrell's two children, who were in the building, were consumed by the flames. The parents were absent when the fire occurred.

—By the burning of the Territorial Insane Asylum at Yankton, D. T., four of the patients who had been rescued ran back into the flames and were burned to death.

—Companies have been chartered by the Connecticut Legislature to build railways "anywhere in the world outside of Connecticut." Capital, $10,000,000 in each company. Mexico is understood to be the objective point.

—Three fine brick blocks were burned at Hearne, Texas, the loss being $45,000.

—An explosion in one of the Standard oil refineries in Pittsburgh, covering an area of four blocks, fired the warehouse and tank, involving a loss of $125,000.

—At Hopkinton, Mass., the shoe factory of Bridges & Co. was incendiarized and burned to the ground, throwing 600 hands out of work. Thirteen residences, the Town Hall and a church were also destroyed. Loss $350,000.

—A fire at North Attleboro, Mass., burned down several jewelry manufacturing firms, involving a loss of $150,000.

—A Wabash, Ind., druggist gave a little child a dose of laudanum, mistaking it for paregoric. The child died.

—A portion of Kansas was visited by a tornado which was very destructive to life and property. The little town of Chase was pretty effectually swept from the face of the earth, four persons being killed and many others injured.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, second son of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and brother of the railroad king, William H., suicided at the Glenham Hotel, New York, by shooting himself. Despondency, resulting from chronic epilepsy, is believed to have been the cause.

—J. J. Lyons, an editor at Gilmer, Texas, was assassinated in his office.

—The postoffice at Mexia, Texas, was fired and robbed of $800.

—In the Criminal Court at Independence, Mo., the Prosecuting Attorney asked a dismissal of the indictments against John Bugler and Creed Chapman for participation in the Blue cut train-robbery, saying that he had been convinced at St. Joseph that they were innocent. The court granted the request. The jury took a vote and was found to be unanimous in favor of conviction. John Land then made a new confession that his former statements were falsehoods, and he will be convicted of perjury and burglary, while Bugler's friends swear vengeance against him.

—At Strong City, Kan., two negroes shot and mortally wounded G. O. Babb. Whisky was the cause.

—The body of Wood Hite, one of the gang of Missouri bandits, has been found buried in a spring near Richmond, Mo., owing to revelations since the killing of Jesse James. Dick Little and Robert Ford are supposed to have been the perpetrators of the murder.

—"Old man Bender" is alleged to have been captured by the police of St. Louis.

—Mrs. Samuels, mother of Jesse James, the red-handed highwayman, says her son "is better off in heaven than he would be here with us!"

POVERTY is the only burden which grows heavier in proportion to the number of dear ones who have to help bear it.

SAN FRANCISCO owes a gas bill of $300,000, and won't settle in full.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

The Real Relation Between the Human Body and the Weather Scientifically Explained.

[From the Scientific American.]

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that 86 per cent. of the predictions of the *signal service* are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity *by its usefulness, for in past times* the facilities for foretelling atmospheric changes were meager indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twinging joints or painful corns. These "indications," though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggest the inquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. It foretells changes in *the atmosphere long before they occur,* and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, prescribe a change of air, thus hoping the body *may find an atmospheric condition better suited* to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, until now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems in league with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the *joints,* and as such was treated in the most strange, not to say ridiculous, manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailed that it was purely a muscular disorder. But this idea was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease. And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning and prostrates the system with agony. Again its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. In its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, at another neuralgic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbago; but in whatever manner it appears it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rheumatism are increased by its great danger, for it is liable to attack the brain or heart at any moment, thereby causing instant death. Indeed, nearly every case of heart disease with all its dreadful suddenness which has ever occurred can be traced more or less directly to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it stiffens the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men and women who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed, it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical woe.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has been an undecided question, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached. In order to fully determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, *certain authorities sent letters of inquiry* from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that uric acid in the blood causes rheumatism, and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid that *rheumatic or neuralgic* troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises: "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood, and how can it best be removed?" Uric acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes. *This is reason; it is science.* No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable; perfect kidneys mean freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result, the pain has departed but the disease has remained, lying subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system, when, if the seat of the disorder, which are the kidneys, were reached, a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it *assumes an inflammatory or chronic form* is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until within the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect these great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence to remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result, the cures it has been the means of performing are really very remarkable. *Indeed, there are thousands* of persons in America to-day who owe their restoration to health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified over their own signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Chicago and St. Louis physicians, among them being Dr. Adolph Uhlemeyer, Dr. Wm. Webb, Dr. John M. Frank, Dr. Edwin T. Webster, Dr. Benjamin F. Whitmore, Dr. William T. Richardson, Dr. Robert T. Atkinson, Dr. Thos. F. Humbold, Dr. William M. McPheeters, Dr. William Johnson, Dr. Isaac N. Love, Dr. Clark Whittier, Dr. J. T. Hodgen, Dr. Thomas F. Dunigan, Dr. Nicholas Gubman, Dr. Antonio Prietts, Dr. Charles H. Goodman, Dr. Daniel Kuhn, Dr. Henry Newlan, Dr. William S. Wortman, Dr. George T. Pitzer, Dr. Henry F. Ahlbrandt, Dr. Elijah T. Frazier, Dr. Carl Spinzig, Dr. David B. Martin, Dr. Benjamin R. Taylor, Dr. James L. Logan, Dr. A. Heacock, Dr. Henry Kirchner, Dr. John J. Kane, Dr. Henry F. W. Kruse, Dr. William C. Glasgow, Dr. Jeremiah S. B. Alleyne, Dr. Thomas S. Comstock, Dr. Charles H. Hughes, Dr. Frederick Kolbenheyer, Dr. Joseph Heitzig, Dr. Edward A. De Caihol, Dr. Bernard Roemer, Dr. James M. Clopton, Dr. Charles V. Ware, Dr. Alphonso Jaminet, Dr. James L. Kent, Dr. William S. Barker, Dr. Solomon C. Martin, Dr. Rudolph Studhatter, Dr. Louis P. Ebrmann, Dr. John A. King, Dr. Simeon E. Garlock, Dr. Theodore Foy, Dr. John E. Faber, Dr. Ernest F. Hoffman, Dr. Herman Nagle, Dr. Adolph Wislizenus, Dr. James L. Pirtle, Dr. Edward Rose, Dr. William H. Grayson, Dr. Hugo M. Starkloff, Dr. Robert M. Swander, Dr. William N. Brennan, Dr. Temple S. Hoyne, Dr. Lyman Ware, Dr. Charles W. Hemstead, Dr. William J. Hawkes, Dr. T. C. Duncan, Dr. William R. Griswold, Dr. Lyman Bedford, Dr. A. B. Wescott, Dr. J. B. Bell, Dr. Charles M. Clark, Dr. W. H. Woodbury, Dr. Alfred H. Hiatt, Dr. Herman Hahn, Dr. Calvin M. Fitch and Dr. John D. M. Carr.

The theory of the doctors as above explained finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is *completely removed.* This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for, in a disease so subtle, the cure is often very slow, but under no other plan can any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisonous acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been so easily relieved. Acting upon the theory and using the remedy above mentioned the kidneys could have been restored to their usual vigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflammation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and scientific facts *regarding rheumatism,* attested by the highest authority, and they are, beyond question, the only correct ones ever brought forth. We are aware they are advanced ideas, but ten years hence they will be the accepted belief and practice of the world. If people suffer from rheumatic troubles in the future and with these plain truths before them, they certainly can blame no one but themselves.

LATEST NEWS.

—Gen. Jack Wharton, United States Marshal at New Orleans, died of apoplexy, the other day, in the office of Surveyor Pinchback.

—A Salt Lake dispatch represents that Mormons are heard to express regret that Brigham Young is no more, as he had contemplated abandoning polygamy should the Reynolds decision be adverse.

—*Gen. Sherman telegraphs his approval of* the clause for compulsory retirement at the age of 62, and asks no exception for himself.

—By the explosion of the boiler of the towing steamer Bella Mac, near Brownsville, Minn., five of the crew were lost, and several others were more or less scalded.

—The window-glass factory at Streator, Ill., valued at $75,000, was totally ruined by fire.

—Patrick Skelly, of Hopkinton, Mass., who was rendered insane by being thrown out of employment, killed his son at the breakfast table with an ax.

—Capt. Ford, the brother of the slayer of Jesse James, was arrested in St. Joseph and taken back to Ray county in irons, on charge of complicity in the murder of Wood Hite.

—Joseph Hess, a saloon-keeper at Allegheny City, Pa., infuriated by jealousy, shot his wife dead.

—The Mansion House fund at London for the *relief of Russian Jews amounts to $330,000.*

—H. B. Hurlbut, trustee of two mortgages of the Indianapolis and St. Louis road, has filed a bill at Evansville for a receiver and for the sale of the property on matured bonds for $1,500,000.

—The failures of the past week are reported at 119, a decrease of 11.

THE IOWA BUTTER AND CHEESE ASSOCIATION held their Sixth Annual Convention in this city recently, and the attendance was very large indeed, and great interest manifested. We have attended the last two National and State conventions and noticed this fact, that the dairymen of Iowa are very rapidly adopting the Fairlamb system of gathering cream. Mr. Fairlamb, of Davis & Fairlamb, manufacturers of dairy supplies at 170 Lake street, Chicago, is the original inventor of this system. This is absolutely true, that the great dairy interest is solely indebted to Mr. Fairlamb for the system which has already been worth millions of dollars to Iowa farmers, and which is now revolutionizing the business in the entire Northwest, and greatly to the furtherance of the best interests of the agricultural and dairy people. There has been a determined effort made to have the cream-gathering system called by some other name than the Fairlamb system, but without avail, for it is too great an invention and of too much value to the people to merit anything but the loudest praise. The Fairlamb system will be about the only system in use within two years if not sooner, judging at the rate that the dairymen are adopting it. We would suggest that all who are interested in this business write Messrs. Davis & Fairlamb, 170 Lake street, Chicago, for circulars giving full information. We visited them while in Chicago lately, and were surprised at the magnitude and extent of their business. They have a very extensive manufactory, and are hard pushed to meet the great and increasing demand for goods throughout the country. They are a prompt, reliable, square-dealing firm.—*Cedar Rapids Journal.*

THE national Teutonic beverage, beer, according to the Paris *Figaro,* is largely used at the royal table in Berlin. The Emperor William's favorite dish is beer soup, made very sweet, with toasted bread in it; the Crown Prince likes beef stewed in beer, which imparts a peculiar flavor to the meat, and the Empress is particularly fond of eels with beer sauce.

A YOUNG lady having made the original remark that "the good die young," a conceited and bald-headed old beau asked: "If that is so, how do you account for me?" She looked at his bald pate critically, and answered: "Oh, I suppose that you dyed young, too!"

WHEN a loafer walks for money he can go as he pleases. When he walks for pleasure the police have got their say about it.

THE palmy days of a boy's life are those in which he gets properly spanked by his mother.

TO DREAD no eye and to respect no tongue is the great prerogative of innocence.

HOME is such a bait it comes to every hook.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

In one of the houses of Pompeii not yet entirely excavated has been found a mosaic fountain the decorations of which are far superior to any of the kind yet found. On the roof of the fountain is a representation of the sea, with Aphrodite issuing from her shell. The goddess holds the arm of a half-submerged Cupid, and other Cupids are visible here and there in the water. Below this group is a Cupid embracing a dolphin, preceded by a herald, who spreads out her mantle in the form of an arch over his head. On the left two women are seen on the shore—one standing resting her chin on her left hand, the other seated on the ground and holding up her right hand in an attitude of admiration. Both are in profile. On the right a woman stands on the shore, and in the center of the picture another female figure kneels beside a box and gazes at the sea, her back being turned to the spectator.—*London News.*

THERE had been a seeming coolness between the lovers. One day Emily's schoolmate ventured to refer to the subject, and asked her: "When did you see Charley last?" "Two weeks ago to-night." "What was he doing?" "Trying to get over the fence." "Did he appear to be much agitated?" "So much so," replied Emily, "that it took all the strength of papa's new bulldog to hold him."

DURING the last year 273 cases of suicide occured in the Prussian army.

JOLLIE had a dinner party, and, notwithstanding his having a boil on his dexter hand, he insisted on taking the head of the table and carving the turkey. After he had been awkwardly jagging away at the deceased bird his wife rather petulantly remarked: "The way you go to work at that, Mr. Jollie, one would think you were a carpenter." "What tradesman could I better emulate with a hand-sore?" was the quick reply.

DURING a dearth of news in a Western newspaper office, the office cat was jammed in the job press, and the editor immediately set up the following headlines:

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!
NINE LIVES LOST!

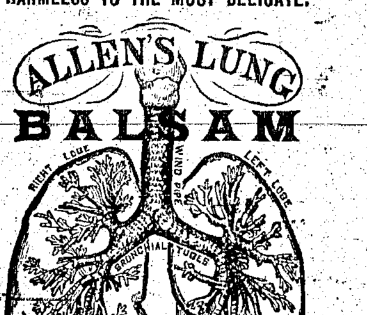
THERE are two classes who do not bear prosperity—one of them being those who do not get a chance to bear it.

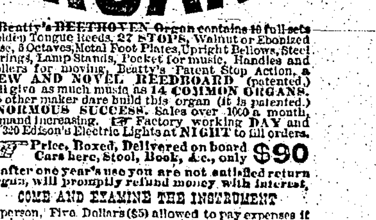
MINDS of moderate caliber ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range.

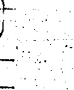
IT is said that the Anglican clergy draw large sums yearly from taxes on tombstones. The Vicar of Croydon receives $5 for every headstone erected in the parish church.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$6 00	@	8 15
Hogs	6 50	@	7 90
Cotton	12	@	12½
Flour—Superfine	4 20	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 35	@	1 36
No. 2 Red	1 42	@	1 43
Corn—Ungraded	70	@	84
Oats—Mixed Western	60	@	63
Pork—Mess	16 50	@	17 75
Lard	11½	@	11¾
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 50	@	7 75
Cows and Heifers	3 75	@	5 25
Medium to Fair	6 00	@	6 40
Hogs	5 25	@	7 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	6 75	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	6 25	@	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 35	@	1 36
No. 3 Spring	1 08	@	1 12
Corn—No. 2	65	@	69
Oats—No. 2	43	@	46
Rye—No. 2	82	@	86
Barley—No. 2	1 07	@	1 08
Butter—Choice Creamery	37	@	40
Eggs—Fresh	14	@	15
Pork—Mess	17 00	@	17 25
Lard	10¾	@	11
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 2	1 28	@	1 29
Corn—No. 2	68	@	69
Oats—No. 2	43	@	44
Rye—No. 1	86	@	87
Barley—No. 2	91	@	92
Pork—Mess	17 00	@	17 25
Lard	11	@	11¼
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 28	@	1 29
Corn—Mixed	71	@	73
Oats—No. 2	54	@	55
Rye	81	@	82
Pork—Mess	17 25	@	17 50
Lard	10½	@	10¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 32	@	1 33
Corn	80	@	81
Oats	52	@	53
Rye	89	@	90
Pork—Mess	17 75	@	18 00
Lard	11	@	11¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 32	@	1 33
Corn	72	@	73
Oats	45	@	46
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	6 25	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 29	@	1 31
Corn—Mixed	72	@	74
Oats—Mixed	50	@	52
Barley (per cental)	2 00	@	2 20
Pork—Mess	17 50	@	18 00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 30	@	1 31
Corn—No. 2	71	@	73
Oats	50	@	52
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 50	@	6 00
Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Common	3 50	@	4 00
Hogs	6 50	@	7 40
Sheep	4 25	@	6 40







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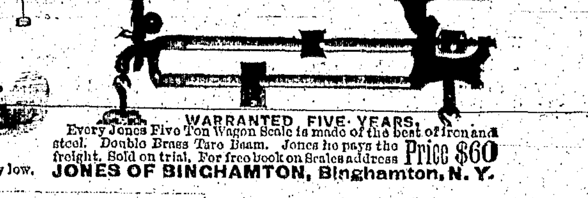

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, April 13, 1882.

RUNNING A LOCOMOTIVE.

"Well, I've had a little experience in running an engine," said a long specimen of the genus Yankee, putting one elbow on the bar counter and holding his whisky straight up to the light, "and if it would amuse you I'll give you a yarn or two."

"Stave ahead," said his companion, "but I've been there myself. I used to run an engine from New York to Philadelphia."

"Oh, you did," said the Yankee. "Well, that just amounts to nothin'. I've been a special engineer for the last ten years, and there ain't a mile of track atween here and 'Frisco I haven't traveled over. You see us specials are obliged to be ready for anything at a moment's notice, and when we travel we just go right over the ground, and don't you forget it."

"I've made some pretty good time myself," said the second engineer. "I took a train through from New York to Philadelphia in eighty minutes."

"Oh, that's child's play," said the first engineer. "Why, man, I've made that run myself, and with one piston-rod gone at that. It was a lively trip, and don't you forget it. I'd just got back from a special run up through the coal regions, when word came that one of the big guns of the company wished to start at once for Philadelphia. I knew what that meant, so I jumped aboard long-legged Jim, hitched a construction car behind the tender, and a drawing-room coach behind that, and reported for duty. I knew my engine, and I ran up 40 pounds of steam more nor she was marked to carry. When the word came I let everything slide and the old boy just jumped in the air. Then he settled down to his work. Everything was clear in front of us, and I let him out for all he was worth at the start. In less 'en five minutes you couldn't a counted the telegraph poles, they flew by us so fast. I had two firemen un' I just made 'em earn their passage from the word go. Old Jim must have eat up two ton o' coal inside of ten miles."

"What!" ejaculated the second engineer.

"Sure!" said the first engineer. "And we hadn't been out of the station fifteen minutes before every blasted boiler pipe was red hot, and we had to keep flooding the cab with water to keep from burning the darn thing up. Oh, we was just gettin' there, my boy, and I didn't let up a pound. Every time we took a curve the outside wheels would be at least a foot up in the air, and once or twice the tender jumped clean on to the ties, and Old Jim wo'd yank her back again, and —"

"Ain't you kind of stretching a point?" asked the second engineer.

"Not a bit of it," said the first engineer. "Why, afore we was half way to Philadelphia, both of those stokers was down on their knees praying, and I had to do the feeding myself until I swore 'em back to their senses again. Well, everything went well the first two-thirds of the run, and I was just a whistling to myself over the record I was piling up, when there came a report like a rifle, and I knew one of the blasted piston rods had busted. There was nothin' to do but stop, and I lost ten minits flyin' up. The big gun left the coach and came down to see what was up. 'What's to be done?' said he. 'I've got one piston rod left, says I, "and I'll take you thro' on time.' He knew me, and he just lit a fresh cigar and walked back to the coach as contented as a lamb. Well, I just set those praying firemen to work for all they was worth, and I had her up to sixty pounds over the limit in less 'en no time. Then I let her slide. Lord, Harry, I thought old Jim would jerk the stuffin' out of everything behind him. We just played hop-scotch, and I don't believe we touched the rails more nor four or five times a mile. I knew it was a $100 check or nothing, and I was after that check. Well those firemen got to praying worse 'en ever, and I had to swear I'd throw 'em overboard afore they'd come to time. I tell you we was just movin'. Why, the towns got running all together, an' we had no more 'en got a squint at one station afore we was five miles past the next one—"

"Hear! hear!" said the second engineer, "that's laying it on too strong."

"True as you're here," said the first engineer. "I'd introduce you to the praying firemen, but they cut the business after that run, and I kinder lost sight of 'em. Well, we got within ten miles of Philadelphia and I begun to stop her."

"Stop her?"

"Yes; I knew I couldn't do it inside o' ten miles, and I didn't quite fetch it at that; for when we ran into the station we smashed in the bumpers and ripped up about twenty feet of the platform before old long-legged Jim would agree the run was over, but I got the check," and the Yankee engineer thoughtfully drained his glass, as his friend ordered the bar-keeper to "set 'em up again."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Amateur Gardener" wants to know the easiest way to make a hot house. Leave a box of parlor matches where the baby can play with them.—Marathon Independent.

ILLUSTRATING THE OLD-TIME ADAGE THAT ALL IS FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR.

Two hours have passed. So have seven or eight horse cars, but the one for which Vivian is waiting finally comes along and soon lands him at the door of Pericles O'Rouke's house. Ethelberta is sitting in her boudoir sewing some foamy lace into the neck of a velvet dress, as the young man entered.

"I have bad news for you, my darling," Vivian says in sad tones, while a don't-bluff-or-you-will-be-called look comes over his face.

Bertie nestled her little dimpled hands confidingly in his. "Tell it to me at once, sweet," she said, "only with you alive and well nothing could be so very dreadful."

Vivian looked at her with a wonderful grave tenderness in his blue eyes. He was sizing her up.

"My father and I have quarreled, and he has disinherited me. I have"—and here his voice quivered slightly—"been given the g. b. on your account. I am a beggar, Bertie."

Her soft, dusky eyes, grew wider and more serious.

"Yes," continued the sucker, "I am poor. But I wouldn't care if it wasn't for you, darling. It means that I must give you up, for I cannot ask you to share life with me on a thousand a year."

She looked at him with a rich crimson flush surging into her cheeks. If it had been a full Vivian would probably have gone under, but a flush could never scare him.

"Vivian," she said, passionately, "do you think I will let you give me up? I love you too well for that. A beggar or a prince, you are all the same to me—my king, my lover."

And he folded her to his heart with a great, almost speechless tenderness and joy.

"My darling, my precious," he whispered.

Three months later, on a golden December afternoon, with a blue sky as in June, there was a grand wedding at the O'Rouke mansion. As Vivian and Ethelberta were entering the carriage that was to bear them to the station she looked at him with a weirdly precious smile.

"And so you would not desert me, darling," he said, "even when you thought that I was poor?"

"No, my precious one," was the reply. "I learned long ago that a sucker off the hook will never bite again, and your father and I put up the job so as to land you a little quicker."—Free Press.

A FINANCIAL ANECDOTE.

Theodore was a poor lad. One day when he was very hungry he espied a 5-cent piece on the floor of the broker's office, which he was sweeping out. He had remembered stories wherein little boys had picked up a small piece of money, handed it to the great merchant or rich banker, and been immediately taken into partnership. So Theodore stepped up to the door of the broker's private room and said:

"Please, sir, here's a 5-cent piece I found on the floor."

The broker looked at Theodore a moment and then said:

"You found that on my floor, did you? And you are hungry, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir," replied Theodore.

"Well, give it to me and get out. I was looking around for a partner, but a boy who doesn't know enough to buy bread when he is starving to death would make but a sorry broker. No, boy, I can't take you into the firm."

And Theodore never became a great broker. Honesty is the best policy, children, but it is not indispensable to success in the brokerage business.

DISCOUNTING PHYSIOLOGY.

"Your heart," said the lecturer, "beats seventy times a minute." Well, we don't know much about physiology and anatomy, but this heart business depends a great deal. The ordinary heart may be able to get along very comfortably on seventy beats a minute in the day time and at dinner or at church or that sort of thing, but bless your anatomical ideas, doctor, we have stood on the outside of a little swinging gate no later than 10 o'clock on a night in June, not saying a word, but just looking at a pair of brown eyes on the other side of the pickets—eyes that paled the starlight—and just waiting for the moon to get under a cloud, and—and—why—why, man alive—70 times a minute? 70 times? Why, even unto 70 times 70 a second would only be an approximate estimate. We never tried to count them, but we know that 70 times a minute wasn't even freight train time under those circumstances.—Burdette.

PECULIAR EFFECTS OF VACCINATION.

There is something about vaccination that is peculiar. At Norristown, Pa., a young lady was vaccinated with virus taken from the arm of a young man, and after it worked she could never be near him a moment without wanting that arm of his around her waist or neck. A Gentile at Salt Lake City was vaccinated with virus taken from the arm of a Mormon neighbor, and the Gentile has embraced Mormonism and married three wives, and is looking for more. It beats all how vaccination works. A man in Milwaukee, who always paid his debts promptly, was vaccinated by virus obtained from the arm of a friend who was considered a little slow about paying, and now the vaccinated man, though well off, stands off his creditors and acts like a dead beat, compelling collectors to call at least a dozen times before he will pay.

What fruit does a newly married couple resemble? A green pear.

A STORY OF FASCINATION.

On Sunday last we witnessed a singular contest between a mocking bird and a cat. When first observed the bird was on the ground, about three feet from the cat, singing a thrilling, triumphant melody that held its enemy entranced. The bird had come under the mesmeric influence of the cat and could not get away, and the cat, charmed by the melody of the bird, could not eat it. Several times it would crouch, give its tail a switching motion and prepare to spring, but the bird would approach, warbling in a milder strain, and puss would rub her head against it, purring in that manner so peculiar to these animals when pleased.

We watched to see how this novel contest would end, and even tried to frighten the bird away, but the cat caught it up in her mouth, ran off a short distance, put it upon the ground and let the little creature sing, seeming perfectly content with the music. We again approached, took the cat up, when the bird also flew up in a tree near by and seemed deeply distressed, the cat meanwhile eyeing it wistfully. At last we succeeded in scaring the bird away and put the cat down, when it immediately started off to hunt up the bird. Whether it succeeded in finding it or not we cannot say.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Otsego and Crawford County Improvement Company, a corporation, has made application to the Board of Supervisors of Crawford county for permission to construct certain dams in said county on the Au Sable river and its tributaries for the purpose of improving the navigation thereof, with a special view to the flottage of logs, timber, etc.; the location, height and description of each such dams being as follows, to-wit:

1st. On west fork of Au Sable river, on n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 29, in t 28 n of r 4 w, to be 10 feet high and 150 feet wide from bank to bank.

2d. On said west fork, on n w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 14, in t 28 n of r 4 w, to be 9 feet high and 230 feet wide from bank to bank.

3d. On east branch of said west fork, at outlet of Bradford Lake, on n w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 8, in t 28 n of r 3 w, to be 3 feet high and 130 feet wide from bank to bank.

4th. On east fork of Au Sable, on n w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 11, in t 27 n of r 3 w, to be 6 feet high and 400 feet wide from bank to bank.

5th. On said east fork, on s e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 19, in t 28 n r 2 w, to be 9 feet high and 366 feet wide from bank to bank.

6th. On Big Creek, on s w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 23, in t 27 n of r 1 w, to be 10 feet high and 313 feet wide from bank to bank.

7th. On west fork of said Big Creek, on n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 27, in t 28 n of r 1 w, to be 9 feet high and 300 feet wide from bank to bank.

8th. On east or Twin Lakes fork of Big Creek, on s w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 12, in t 27 n of r 1 w, to be 10 feet high and 360 feet wide from bank to bank.

9th. On said east or Twin Lakes fork, on n e ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 25, in t 28 n of r 1 w, to be 8 feet high and 382 feet wide from bank to bank.

Such dams to be constructed in a substantial manner of logs, brush and earth, and each to be made with a sluice not less than 10 feet wide for the passage of logs and timber. Said application will be heard and determined by said Board on Wednesday the 24th day of April, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house in Grayling, in said county.

Dated March 27th, 1882.

ALFRED WHITE, President.

O. E. M. CUTCHEON, Secretary. m30w5.